PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE RUPEE.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,541—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. BRAND C Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* PENINSULAR	5297	T. Leigh	26th April.
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7,961	W. A. Wheler	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,267	T. Leigh	17th "
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	7th June
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
* ORIENTAL	5,934	F. N. Tillard	21st "
M.L. EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	28th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 7th April, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman.	4,212	1st May 1902.
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st June 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 397-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on about the
*S. S. SILESIA	.....	5,159	17th May.

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	.....	2,771	5th May, 1902

or further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 8th April, 1902.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS, BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to England and the Continent

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to America and Australia.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, Cape Town and Durban, S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
V. FLORIO	2,340	A. Dodero	26th April, 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporito	15th May 1902.
BCO. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th June, 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 165.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 550	

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE STEAMER V. FLORIO.

To NAPLES AND GENOA Single		1st Class	Rs. 500
" " " "		2nd "	" 325

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th April, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 23.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th April at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 29th April at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY the 24th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR MORMUGOA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 30th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 25th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO., CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
VARNA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Gerard	5th June 1902.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	3rd July 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about 30th April, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain K. KORI, 4,404 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 28th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 18th April, 1902.

LECHARD FILS BORDEAUX

SAINT-JULIEN.

THIS WINE is produced solely from grapes grown in the district of Saint-Julien in a vineyard, the property of Messrs. LECHARD FILS. This is a guarantee in itself of its purity, and permits the growers to recommend it as a thoroughly

SOUND and GENUINE LIGHT WINE.

SOLD BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lenses are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10. Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

REFRIGERATORS AND ICE BOXES.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue to

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM. The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4

F. S. MADON & Co. 170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Asparagus Dishes.
" Servers.
Beer Jugs.
Biscuit Boxes.
Biscuit, Butter, and Cheese Stands.
Bread, Butter, and Cake Stands.
Bread Baskets.
Bread Forks.
Breakfast Cruets.
Breakfast Services.
Butter Dishes.
Butter Knives.
Cake and Bread Baskets.
Calendars.
Candelabras.
Candlesticks.
Carvers in Cases.
Centre Pieces.
Challenge Cups.
Champagne Bottle Openers.
Champagne Coolers.
Champagne Jugs.
Cheese Dishes.
Cheese Scoops.
Children Mugs.
Christening Presents.
Chutney Spoons.
Cigar Cases.
Cigarette Cases.
Claret Jugs.
Cream and Sugar.
Cruet Frames.
Crumb Scoops.
Cups.
Cups and Champagne and Peg Measures.
Dessert Knives and Forks.
Egg Frames.
Entree Dishes.
Fish Knives and Forks.
Flower Bowls.
Flower Stands.
Fruit Dishes.
Fruit Knives and Forks.
Game and Spirit Cabinet.
Ice Pails.
Ice Picks.
Ice Spoons.
Ice Tongs.
Ice Jugs.
Ice Pitchers.
Inkstands.
Jam Spoons.
Jam Stands.
Jardinieres.
Knives, Forks, and Spoons.
Liqueur Frames.
Marrow Spoons.
Mugs.
Napkin Rings.
Nut Crackers.
Nut Dishes.
Paper Weights.
Peg Measures.
Pickle Frames.
Powder Boxes.
Prize Cups.
Salad Bowls and Servers.
Salt Cellars.
Sardine Boxes.
Sauce Boats.
Sherry Cobler Shakers.
Side Dishes.
Smokers Requisites.
Soup Tureens.
Spirit Frames.
Spirit Labels.
Spoons and Forks.
Sugar Basins and Cream Jugs.
Table Cutlery.
Tantalus.
Tea and Coffee Services.
Tea Spoons.
Toast Racks.
Toilet Service.
Vegetable Dishes.
Waiters.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

MORENAS & CO., 64, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A VOICE FROM THE JUNGLES!!

CAMP ANAS, PANCH MAHALS, 17-2-02.

DEAR SIR,—

YOU will see from the above address that I am encamped right away in the Jungles. Before coming here, I purchased a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE. I can honestly say that I did not know its worth, till I tried it on a man here suffering from persistent malarial fever, and I can conscientiously say that with one bottle, the fever ceased, and so far has not returned. I had been giving the man QUININE for days together, but still the fever kept on, but on taking one bottle only of your mixture, he has not had a return of the fever.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) HENRY H. SPOONER,
In charge Opium Police, Anas.

To

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

The above is one out of many unsolicited Testimonials. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS, & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Philips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c. &c. &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following:—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS:

V. FUCILE & CO., BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

ENAMELLED CHATELAINE WATCHES. FOR LADIES.

WE are in receipt of a very fine collection of these Watches, most exquisitely enamelled in colours. As they are all more or less completely covered with enamels in different colours, little or no metal is visible. The use of gold, therefore, would have been an unnecessary extravagance.

		Rs.			Rs.
701	Plain Enamelled Transparent	28	781	Painting a la Watteau...	75
713	Gilt Decorated Enamel	30	712	Pearl Border and Pearl Centre	56
724	Pearl Centre Back ...	35	501	Transparent Enamel ...	55
732	Pearl Border, painted Angel...	55	527	Pearl Border Transparent	55
782	Pearls all over Back...	65	581	Pearl Border, and Cloisone centre ...	60

Shamrock on light Enamel... ... ... Rs. 60

Silver Gilt Enamelled Brooches to match ... " 6

Handsome Velvet or Leather Cases supplied with each Watch The Watches can be had in Red, Sky Blue and Green.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO., MADRAS

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 1/2 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD., MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES. C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO., 105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAM AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sourcroute in Glass Jars and Tins.
Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.
Cepes S. Anne French real, Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.
PATE DE FOI GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.
Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.
Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.
SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.
Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.
Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.
Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "IMPERATRIX," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, at the Victoria Dock No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. No surveys can be allowed after the seven days or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's, S. N. Co.

A. & B. MACKAY LD.

LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Apply to
JAMSETJEE FRAMJEE KATHAKE,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
or THE BOMBAY COMPANY, Ld,
APOLLO STREET.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C. G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

HOM. POOR DISPENSARY,
P. O. KANKANADY, MANGALORE, S. C,

Mother Tinctures, powders and high dilutions Schussler's Tissue Remedies, all at 2 as. per dram. Externals, pills and low dilutions, at 1½ as. per dram.

	Rs.	a.	p.
A box of the 30 principal medicines... ...	2	12	0
In 1 dram phials	3	4	0
In 2 dram phials	6	0	0
Manual of Homœopathy	3	4	0
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe ...	0	8	0
Homœopathic Guide, by Dr Luyties... ...	0	8	0
Biochemic Guide, by Dr. Luyties	0	8	0
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M. D. ...	4	0	0

THE SOLERI-BELLOTI SPECIFICS.
AT 4 ANNAS PER TUBE.

A box of the 33 Specifics	7	0	
A small trial box of the 16 principal remedies	2	8	0
Guide for the same	4	0	0

N.B.—All the profits go to the Leper Asylum Hospital, and the Poor House.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Our Weekly Auction Sale will take place on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, instead of Wednesday, the 23rd.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, at 2 p.m., the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Jaffer Allarakhia, of Jackeria Muslid, Bombay.

2 A 5 416-47-49 —3 cases Muslins.
3572 8330-34- —2 „ Flannel.

On account and risk of Cassum Esmail—
2 cases each 12 pieces 5dm, by 36 yds., all wool tennis flannels.

On account of the concerned,—
16½ dozen quarts cocoa wine.
57 „ pints cocoa wine.
86 only pints, Page and Candeman's champagne.
24 quarts and 11 pints Cliequot champagne.
125 quarts Beaujolais burgundy.
55 „ Piesporter still moselle.

A small sample consignment of rich Liqueurs consisting of Absinth, Anisette, yellow liquor, cherry brandy, curaçoa, Kummel, cacao, mandarian, Alpine, maraschino, quinquina, etc.

A lot of sullaged champagne, moselle, hock, burgundy, etc.

A lot of miscellaneous goods, consisting of teapots, toilet sets, saltcoons, hanging lamps, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF
THE BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED (in liquidation)
Situate at New Sawree Road.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Gowardhandas Geoculdas Tejpal, Narayen Dwarkadas, and Fazal noy Visram, Trustees for Debenture-holders, sell by Public Auction, in one lot on the premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

All the estate and interest of the vendors and of the Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Limited hereinafter, and in the condition of sale called "the Company" only, in all that piece of leasehold land admeasuring 35,030 square yards or thereabouts.

And also all and singular the mills, engine houses, boiler house, godowns, chawls, outhouses, storehouses, out-lying additions, standing and being upon the said land or any part thereof, and also all and singular the engines, boilers, mill gear, millwright work, fixed and moveable machinery, fixtures, implements, chattels, plant and things now erected, placed or used in or upon the said land, buildings and premises used in connection with the business of the said Company.

Printed catalogues containing full particulars and description of the property sold and conditions of sale as well as the list of the machinery may be had from the Undersigned, or Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the vendors.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Bombay, 21st April, 1902. Auctioneers.

MENESSE AND COMPANY
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods, as well as other sundry goods, &c.

A quantity of piece-goods, such as shirtings, jaconets, choolies, &c., &c.

On account of the concerned—
2 cases white shirtings.
7 cases silk bordered choolies.
5 cases gauze flannels.
1 case cotton coating.
4 cases twill gauze flannel.
1 case cotton Venetians.

On account of the concerned—
2 cases silk gauze.
1 case bengalines.
18 cases velvet shawls.
9 cases plush.
2 cases velvets.
WC 1 case imitation gold thread.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Vussonjee Rowjee—
P2832—60 67—7 cases striped twills.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Chotalal Javerdass—
M 4740—C. B. 1353/96—1 cases plush.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Meghjee Govindjee—
M 9019 C. R. 1548—1 case cotton coating.
M 742 „ 1218—1 case shawls.
M 466 „ 817—1 case merino coatings.
M 466 „ 5068—4 cases cotton merino.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRIAN SUGAR.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Princes Dock B Shed, and Victoria Dock, No. 1 Shed, by order of Mr. Elias Hajee Omer and on account and at the risk of Noormahomed Dossa—

250 bags Austrian sugar.

On account and at the risk of Marvadi Luchmiram Balla Luxmoo—
100 bags Austrian sugar.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILL belonging to the Peroo Mahomed Manufacturing Company, Limited, situated at Haines Road, opposite the Race-course.

Under instructions from the trustees for debenture-holders of the Peroo Mahomed Manufacturing Company, Limited, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the mill premises at Haines Road, opposite the race course, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st May, 1902, at 3 p.m. in one lot.

All the leasehold lands, together with the buildings standing thereon, and all the machinery, such as boilers, engines, spindles, machinery, tools, &c., &c., and other appliances.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of Messrs. Nanji and Hormusjee, Attorneys for the trustees of the debenture-holders, Meadows Street, Fort.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1902.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF EMPTY KEROSINE OIL BOXES,

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 25th Instant, at 4-30 p.m., at Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, a lot of empty kerosine oil boxes with tins.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1902.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the accinting. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCUS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.—As a preventive and curative agent in all stages of Cholera, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, this Mixture has been found invaluable. Per bottle Annas 12.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs 230 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

R. B. BATLIWALA, Forbes Street, opposite Greaves Cotton and Co. Wedding and Birthday Presents of Plated ware, Fancy Articles, at cheapest price.

GRAND PRIX received by the SINGER Co., for their WORLD RENOWNED SEWING-MACHINES is the highest award than a Gold Medal received by other Sewing Machines of less merit.

FOR SALE.—Separately Cotton Spinning Machinery, Steam Engine, Boilers, &c., of Mahaluxmi Mills, near Wari Bunder Station. Apply H. D. PUDUMJEE, No. 18, Bank Street, Fort.

TO BE LET.—From 1st June next, a very airy TWO STORIED HOUSE, opposite Flora Fountain. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent, Bombay.

TO BE LET, at Matheran "The BOMBAY VIEW" very commodious. Upper Floor Bungalow with nine Bed-rooms and facing the West. Rent moderate. Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, 6, Hornby Row, Fort.

COMMODIOUS FLAT TO LET at the Apollo Chambers, Apollo Bunder, Apply to the MANAGER Apollo Hotel.

TO BE LET.—Comfortable Furnished APARTMENTS in a quiet House, close to Golf Links on Tooting Common London. Easy reach of City and West End. Board to suit visitors. Apply for terms Box "No. 122 F." Advt. Dept. "The Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Daboiker Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

CHEAP PASSAGES HOME, from Rs. 250. BAGGAGE SHIPPED FREE. Apply UNIVERSAL SUPPLY and AGENCY ASSOCIATION, 16, Parsi Bazaar Street, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE on account of Manufacturers of a splendid consignment of English made Travelling Bags of all descriptions. No reasonable offer refused. Quality guaranteed.—M. BRESLAUER and Co., 7-9 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phœnix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs, Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt, and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba,

EDUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the erection of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent C. S. I. I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately, Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny to shilling. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of le paper.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 3-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 3-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO., of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a Really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

LAWS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE Rs 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Artistons, and Hand Organs of every description. Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India. The Last Edition, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. JOHN WILLIAM RICE TO SIGN our Firm per procuration in the Insurance Department.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives,
"L' UNION" FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ld., of Paris,
AGENTS,
LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

NOTICE.

WANTED HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS for famine duty in Kathiawar. Pay Rs. 40 per mensem.
Apply to the
AGENCY SURGEON,
Kathiawar.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to the 1st May, 1902, for the SUPPLY of STORES required by this Institute for the year ending 31st March, 1903.

Form of Contract, Schedule of articles, &c., may be obtained from the Office of the Undersigned, at Byculla.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.
LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

THIS IS THE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY,
AND
THIS IS THE TIME TO TRY.

We advise our Patrons to send their orders as early as possible to avoid disappointment, because
PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of CostONLY
UP TO THE 17TH MAY 1902.
AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 24TH MAY, 1902,
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers
— OF A —
SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
— OR A —
GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, RS. 8.
WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY
— OR AN —
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,
— OR A —
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.
— OR A —
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.				Rs.
1 Prize	...	...	...	1,000
1 Do.	...	...	...	500
1 Do.	...	...	...	250
2 Prizes Rs.	125	each	...	250
2 Do. „	100	„	...	200
2 Do. „	75	„	...	150
4 Do. „	50	„	...	200
10 Do. „	25	„	...	250
100 Do. „	10	„	...	1,000
200 Do. „	5	„	...	1,000
200 Do. „	1	„	...	200
523 Prizes		Total ...		5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,710,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, ESQ. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }
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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Credits granted on Approved Securities and Bills negotiated. Telegraphic Transfers issued on London and the chief Places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

C. TULLOCH,
Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no amount Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.
2, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL...Frcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Interest allowed in Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00 000 from 1st July to end of October and at two per cent. per annum from 1st November to end of June.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitte Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, etc.

E. REY,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„	13,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.
Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received as the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years.....	5½
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months.....	4½ „
„ 8 Months.....	4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 16th July 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,
W. MOIR,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

	Rs.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.	
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including 3 ros per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold.....	17
Examination and Certificate.....	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.
SUPERIOR TO ANY IMPORTED IN INDIA.
CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
LOWEST WHOLESALE RATES
FOR REGULAR CUSTOMERS.
Apply
GOVINDJI MADHOWJI & CO.,
67, Medow Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

VATCHA BROS.

ROYAL INDIAN, JAMES, RALEIGH, PROGRESS, &c.,
CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.

The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building enamelling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.

572, GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS, BOMBAY.
41, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S POWDER. POWDER. POWDER. POWDER. POWDER. POWDER.

IS HARMLESS to Animal Life.

KILLS
BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES,

KILLS
BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES.

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste furnishing a most agreable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on its merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar," Allahabad:—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. "Lawyer," Ahmedabad:—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.

PRICE Rs. 17, POSTAGE 6 ANNAS.
TO BE HAD
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

A TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

*A P

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

The Sale of the right, title, and interest of Ardeser Hormusji Todiwalla in several properties at Poona, advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED until further notice.

SALE OF GOLD JEWELLERY, MAJOLICA AND PLATED WARE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst, and FRIDAY the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Bombay Club, the remaining surplus stock-in-trade, of Messrs Kemp and Co. Ld., consisting of remaining gold and silver Jewellery, also fancy articles, such as gilt clocks and timepieces, singing bird in cage, table lamps hunting whips, walking sticks, lady's fans, toys, watch stands, brushes, paper holders, date racks, dolls, handkerchief and glove boxes, dinner sets, breakfast sets, watches, fine Jewellery, fruit and fish knives and forks, inkstands, flower baskets, scent cases, albums, plated ware, epergnes, etc.

The above is now on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th inst, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Wodehouse Road, Colaba, in the compound of the Bombay Tramway Company, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest style, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, cottage piano by Rose and Co. 1 D B 12 bore gun by T Bland, London, in leather case, 1 S B Collector's gun 20 bore by T Bland, London, 1 S B 8 bore pin fire duck gun by Rhodda 1 D B hammerless ejector, 12 bore nitro proof by Higham, Liverpool, in solid leather case, 1 D B 12 bore gun by W W Greener, in solid leather case, 1 D B 500 bore hammerless express rifle by W W Greener in case very accurate and hard hitting weapon, loaded cartridges, Elswick bicycle almost new, rich table ornaments, wind proof lamps, pictures, brussels' carpets, garden plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of C.H.G. WEATHERALL, Esq., late Chief Veterinary Surgeon, Bombay Tramway Co., Ld., who has left for South Africa.

The property of another gentleman.

1 Deccan cow with calf 4 months old gives 8 seers daily.
1 Bull calf half Australian.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE TELEGRAPH STORES.

On FRIDAY, the 25th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at the Government Telegraph Store Yard, at Wari Bunder—

A quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of scarps of wire, brazes, lamps, gas pipes, about 10 tons of corroded wire &c.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Chinchpoogly, Kala Chowkey Road, in the compound of the E. D. Sassoon Mill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, brass model engine in working order, lady's and gent's bicycles, hand-sewing machine, large size cooking stove with water-boiler, fowls, table ornaments, lamps, pictures, carpets, etc., the property of P. DENAULLY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF PRINTING MACHINES.

Under instructions from the Superintendent of the Government Central Press Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 28th Inst, at 12-30 p.m' punctually, at Custom House Road, Fort, the following.—

2 royal hand presses, 1 hydraulic press.
1 Binders rolling machine, 2 Kavelope folding machine, 1 Warehouse reversing table.

The above are now on view.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Sea View Terrace" Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, (near the Railway Station), the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, sweet toned grand cottage piano by Linder, table ornaments, windproof lamps, carpets, pictures, etc., the property of J. GREEN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

O. S. Suit No. 547 of 1900.

Currimbhoy Ebrahim and others,
vs.
Rehmatbai and others.

Re Jairajbhoy Pirbhoy Trust Estate.

Under the decree made herein, dated 21st November, 1900, and the order dated 15th of March, 1902, and under the instructions of the Trustees of the Jairajbhoy Pirbhoy Trust Estate, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst, at the premises respectively the property firstly described in the schedule hereunder written (being the property situate at Lon Tad Street), and also the property secondly described in the said schedule (being the property situate at Tantanpura Street), and TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th inst. at the premises, the property, thirdly described in the said schedule (being the property situate at Nishanpada Street), The conditions of sale and the title deeds relating to the said properties respectively may be inspected at the Offices of Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., Solicitors for the said Trustees.

SCHEDULE.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the southern side of the 3rd Don Tad Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Collectorate of Land Revenue under old No. 1488, new No. 7246, old Survey No. 334, and new Survey No. 2-99, and in the Municipal Commissioner under No. 2-11, and containing by admeasurement 286 square yards and thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the said 3rd Don Tad Cross Lane, on the south by the property of Ratanbai Padamsey, on the east by the property of Mahomedbhoy C. Ebrahim, and on the west by the property of Haji Ahmed Haji Abdoola Nocrany.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing there on, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the east side of Don Tad 3rd Row, now called Israil Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay and measuring by admeasurement 80 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 2-1 (6), new No. 3-5 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1009 new No. , old Survey No. 349, New Survey 2-99 and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage and the property of the said Jairajbhoy Pirbhoy, on the west by the said Don Tad 3rd Row or Israel Moholla, on the south by the Doongri Tantunpura or Tantunpura Street, on the north by a sweeper's passage and the property of the said Jairajbhoy Pirbhoy.

Thirdly—All that the messuage, tenement or range of buildings standing on Fazundari ground, situate, lying, and being at Khadkvee near Nishandarchapada, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by a public passage, on the west by a public road called Khadkvee or Nishandarchapada, on the north by the house party of Rattonsey Nanji and partly of Allarakhia, and on the south by a public passage and stable of Mahomedbhoy Rowji, admeasuring 9,528 6-9 square yards, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner, under Nos. 2, 4, 83, 83A.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nandhurst House, Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder, the very valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood, plain and carved French polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich glass and crockery ware, a handsome walnut wood square piano by Schiemayer and Soehne, in very good order, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, one lady's bicyle, etc., etc., the property of T. W. F. WHEELER, Esq.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF WALERS.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, to close partnership business,

1 pair bay waler horses, broken to harness.
1 handsome grey waler horse broken to harness.
1 black waler horse broken to harness.
1 bay waler mare, broken to double harness.
1 roan colt, broken to harness.
1 bay waler gelding, broken to harness.
1 bay waler pony unbroken.

The horses are now on view at Mr. Hormasjee Sorabjee, No. 5, Queen's Road.

ON SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria in very good order
1 second-hand strong built glass fronted miniature brougham
1 strong built dog-cart in very good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness
1 Doctor's english built miniature brougham with a silver white horse, quiet in harness and harness complete.
1 second-hand strong built miniature brougham, with a Bay Arab horse and harness complete.

The property of H. CHALMERS, Esquire, proceeding to England.

1 pair of well-matched chest-nut walers, thoroughly quiet in harness with a set of brass mounted English harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1902.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAR,
Price Bal Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 21.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... £94 3-8 = unchanged.
3 per cent. Rentes ..... £101 = "
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... £109 = plus 1-2
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities.... £94 3-4 = unchanged.
Bar Silver in London ..... 23 7-16 = — 9-16
Owing low rate exchange East
Bar Silver in New York..... 50 1-2 = — 1 3-4
exchange on London at Paris, 25'18 1-2 = plus 1-2
Berlin Cheque on London..... 20'48 1-2
Exchange on New York ..... 4'87 5-8 = plus 1-8
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. = unchanged.
" Short London Bills 2 3-4 " = — 1-8
" Indian Bank Bills 2 3-4 " = — 1-8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

Linseed 54. June-July sellers. Tone firm.

White Karachi Wheat, 29 1-4. May-June. Business done.

Red do. do. 28 3-4 do. Sellers.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 13,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 2,000 bales. Surats nil. Imports 1,000. Spot 5 4-32. plus 1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Apl.	Apl.-May.	June-July.	Sept.-Oct.	Dec.-Jan.
5	4'63	4'63	4'41	4'28
plus 4	plus 3	plus 3	plus 2	plus 2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	9,000 bales.
Do. last year	13,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	11,000 "
Do. to Continent	6,000 "
Mid-Uplands	9 1-2 plus 1-16
Futures, month of July	9'17 plus 5
Do. do. Oct.	8'13 plus 1

Arrival—Tenby.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, the 21st April 1902 :—

Cotton	13,512 bales.
Wheat	16,695 cwts.
Linseed	24 123 "
Rapeseed	29,695 "
Gingellyseed	5,536 "
Poppyseed	29,869 "
Groundnuts	704 "
Castorseed	5,900 "
Rice	14,912 "
Myrabolams	14,066 "
Cottonseed	16,501 "

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 22

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.			1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand			1s 3 31-32d
Credit Bills	3 Months Sight	D. A....	1s 4 5-32d
Do	6 do	do	1s 4 9-32d
French Francs	3 do	do	169 3-4
Marks	3 do	do	138
Hongkong	30 Days Sight	.....	126
Shanghai	30 " "	.....	170
Japan	30 " "	.....	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	97-10
1st Settlement	97-9

Money Market, Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	3rd February	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 10th April	6	do
Bank of Bengal	do. 3rd April	6	do
Bank of Madras	do. 7th February	8	do

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready ...	...	...	...	9	7 6
Forward, May	...	...	...	9	7 6

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	...	6	2	to 6 4
Do. Forward, May	...	6	2	to 6 4
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	...	6	11	to 6 12
Do. Forward May	...	6	11	to 6 12

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready ...	...	...	8 6
Forward, May	...	...	8 6

Castorseed—Tone quiet.

Ready	...	...	27 8
Forward, May	...	...	28 4

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trad Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	172	165	160	25 April
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	182	177	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	181	177	...	do.
Selati (M.-G.)	195	189	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	183	...	do.
Dhamangam Poolgam	198	192	...	do.
Oomra good staple	...	199	...	do.
Akola M.-G.	...	193	188	do.
Khamgaum do.	...			
Karanja do.	...			
Broach do.	228	224	222	do.
Bhownugger do.	...	...	188	15-25 May
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	217	do.
Westerns	...	...	195	do.

COTTON—Tone firm.

INDIAN YARNS.—

A telegraphic message from Shaghnai reports as follows :—

Fortnightly sales	7,000 Bales.
Unsold stock estimated at	22,000

Market.—Business at a standstill owing to fall in Exchange.

SHARES.—

Bank of Bombay	Rs.	1,247 1-2 Buyers.
Tapty Valley Railway...	"	410 X D Transactions.
Ahmedabad Prantaj.....	"	545 Buyers.
Maneckjee Petit Mills ...	"	1,610 Sellers.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended the 14th April, as compared with the statement of the 12th April :—

LIABILITIES	April 12. Rs.	April 18. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	75,00,000	75,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	49,29,069	39,49,334
Public Deposits at Branches	71,58,731	74,42,249
Other Deposits	3,21,76,865	4,35,84,412
Post Bills.....	9,589	9,691
Credits undrawn.....	21,95,265	18,70,811
Rs...	8,40,01,459	8,13,47,483
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	90,88,671	90,15,372
Other authorised Securities	15,66,259	15,71,684
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities.....	1,01,68,465	99,94,476
Loans do. do. do.	1,85,38,668	1,77,09,056
Bills discounted and purchased.....	2,33,63,754	2,50,61,843
Dead Stock.....	3,83,904	3,83,904
Stamps and Stationery.....	32,313	32,311
Balances with other Banks	2,00,071	2,73,116
Cash	2,07,48,378	1,72,05,731
Rs.	8,40,01,459	8,13,47,483

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Consolidated Stock	...	91 00	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	8 10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry....	100	90	...	Rs. 10	545
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.....	100	400	...	Rs. 6	418 1-4

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar.....	1200	1,000	1,250	Yearly. 125	1,210
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	550
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	1 Yr Rs 20	180
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co.Ld	250	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Brealise Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	Nil.	574
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvd R25	0
Colaba	600	200	200	Nil	175
East India	500	1,850	1,850	dvd Rs 15	320
English Press and Manfg ...	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 125	1,450
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
French	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs 20	700
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	300	500	500	dvd Rs 30	475
Itingell Press Co., Ld	450	450	500	dvd Rs 30	500
Khangaum	750	100	100	Rs 30	175
Mercantile	240	450	450	dvd Rs 30	480
Mofussil Co	500	125	125	dvd Rs 5	30
Rismmar M.....	125	400	400	dvd Rs 50	4194
New Berar.....	900	330	all a	dvd Rs 50	205
New Indian	10	500	500	dvd Rs 50	547 1-2
Prince of Wales (Bapty & Co.)	90	125	125	dv Rs 10	155
Samson.....	100	500	90	dvd Rs 90	380
Sind and Punjab Co. ...	800	500	500	70	30	42
Sind	400	1,000	4,000	70	20	1800
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37	200	750	20	20	280
Times	...	900	...	Rs. 75	1	140
						975

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

CHINA.

DEATH.

OONWALLA—March 28, at his residence, No. 30, Peel Street, Hongkong, after a long illness, Jamsetjee Jamsajee Oonwalla, (J Jamsajee), Cotton and Yarn Broker, uncle of J M Katrack, Broker, aged 67 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WARING—April 16, at Murree, the wife of M L Waring, C S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PROCTER—PAPWORTH—April 8, at St John's Church, at Khurda Road (B N Ry), by the Rev. Brown Constable William Henry Procter, widower, to Grace Margaret Papworth, widow.

DEATH.

HENSLEY—April 17, at Jubbulpore, Dilys, the dearly loved child of Rev and Mrs E A Hensley, C M S, aged 8 months.

CONCD. DECOCTION of CINNAMON..... A remedy for Plague and Influenza.	3 0
COMPLEXION PILULES..... Make the Skin bright and clear.	0 12
COPAL VARNISH ..... For Pictures, Maps, &c.	2 0
CORN and WART REMOVER ..... Painless and Sure.	1 0
COUGH POWDER for HORSES ..... Promptly relieves and cures.	3 8
COUGH LOZENGES ..... From an old and well tried receipe.	0 12
DENTISTS TOOTH POWDER ..... Recommended by Messrs. Bromley and Campbell.	1 8
DEPILATORY LIQUID ..... For removing superfluous Hairs.	1 8
DEPILATORY POWDER ..... A Cheaper form, very efficacious.	0 4
DERMALINE MIXTURE ..... For obstinate Eczema, &c.	1 0
DERMALINE OINTMENT ..... For use with the above Mixture.	0 8
DIALYSED IRON..... Does not blacken the Teeth.	0 12

KEMP & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 19m. High water, 0-4m., 11-54a. Low water, 5-11m., 5-41a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. "Tientsin," will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. on Friday the 25th instant.

FALL FROM A TREE.—Visram Govind, a Hindu boy, aged fifteen, residing at Colaba, climbed up a tree on Monday afternoon, and was gathering leaves, when the branch on which he was standing gave way, and he fell to the ground. The boy received a fracture of the frontal bone, and the lower jaw. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he has been detained.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Karsandas Ghelabhdas, Gamat Muncheram, a Marwari, charged Moharilal Soondersdas, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 25 given to him for money order. Mr. B. J. Dhondo, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant admitted that he had previous dealings with the accused, and that he owed some money to him. The Magistrate discharged the accused.

THEFT AT THE MINT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Munro charged Gunput Bhicaji, an employe at His Majesty's Mint, Bombay, with stealing a rupee from the mint. Shaik Amir, a peon at the Mint gave evidence that as the accused was coming out of the coining department at about 1 p. m. yesterday he searched him. As soon as a handkerchief round his waist was untied, a newly coined rupee fell down on the ground. The accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate sentenced him to receive 8 stripes in jail.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barrett charged one Jitia Bhiva, with stealing a locked box containing clothes, ornaments, and other articles all valued at Rs. 1,040, the property of one Murlidhar Radhakisan, a Marwari. The accused entered the house of the complainant in the 1st Bhoiwada early this morning at about 3 a.m., and removed the box from his sleeping room. This morning as he was going along Kika Street, the policeman on duty questioned him about the box. He said that the box contained sweet-meat. The Policeman being suspicious, followed him some distance when the accused left the box on the road and ran away. However he was arrested. The complainant was then found out, who identified the property. The accused pleaded guilty. He was ordered to receive 18 stripes in jail.

A GAMBLER'S GRIEVANCES.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Flanagan charged Valli Moosaji and Jafferji Abbhay with cheating in respect of a gold neck ornament valued at Rs. 233 belonging to one Yesso Baiso. The complainant in his evidence said that he was on friendly terms with the accused. On the 17th inst., they were all driving in a hack victoria along Byculla Bridge, when the first accused desired to see the gold neck ornament, which the witness was wearing. The complainant handed him the ornament and then went to a water tap. On his return he asked for the ornament, the first accused said that the second accused had got it. The complainant in his cross-examination admitted that he was a gambler and so were the accused. He also admitted having lost Rs. 180 while gambling with the first accused and given him seven gold rings as security for that amount. He, however, denied having pledged the neck ornament with the accused on a similar account. On the evidence, the Magistrate found the complaint to be false, and acquitted the accused. His Worship further ordered the complainant to pay each of the accused a sum of Rs. 25 as compensation for causing their arrest without having sufficient ground to do so.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 22ND OF APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in Upper Sind and at Lahore, Jeypore, Delhi, Raipur and Trichinopoly, and has changed by small amounts elsewhere. Gradients are unusually steep for this time of year.

Winds in Sind are rather cyclonic, while they are variable in direction over the rest of the country. The force has been fresh to light.

Temperature variations from normal are small everywhere except at Karachi, where the maximum is 10° in excess and the minimum 7° in defect at Sirsa. The maximum temperature varied from 109° at Deesa, Nagpur and Akola to 85° at Veraval, and the minimum from 61° at Lahore and Sirsa to 82° at Jhansi, Nagpur, Goa, Mangalore, Calicut, Trichinopoly and Negapatam.

The skies are cloudy to overcast in Rajputana and on the Malabar Coast and at Masulipatam and Madras.

Rain in light showers has fallen at Masulipatam and Madras.

Pressure is much below normal in Upper Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, United and Central Provinces and Central India, where the weather is unsettled and is likely to remain more or less cloudy.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
Bombay, 21st April 1902.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah	inches 29·754
Temperature of the Air	degrees 85·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	" 77·4
Dew Point	" 74·7
Relative humidity of Air.....	0·718
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 90·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.).....	" 78·4
General Directions of wind.*.....	NW. N. WNW. W
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*.....	miles 212

* From midnight to midnight.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

FOOT BALL GOSSIP.

AMONG THE ROOKS.

GOOD RUNS WITH THE HOUNDS.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

SOME alterations in the rules of Association football, no doubt suggested by his experience as a referee, are proposed by Mr. John Lewis, of Blackburn. Mr. Lewis desires to make the already long rule 12, which deals with the duties of referee, still longer by adding an instruction that the referees shall not stop the game in the event of breaches of laws, because ten or a dozen of such stoppages give an unfair advantage to the law-breakers. Another alteration is concerned with the terms of rule 6. Mr. Lewis's proposals are to be considered at the next meeting of the Council of the Football Association. Several of the April magazines give articles about cricket as well as about football, a reminder (amongst many) that the change from the one sport to the other is at hand. The football articles for the most part reiterate the threadbare story of the Association Cup, but in "Windsor" the president of the Football League gossips, on other topics. Incidentally he tells how Association football was introduced into Lancashire. There was a village football team at Turton, near Bolton. The first captain of the eleven was an old Harrovian, J. C. Kay, and the team played under Harrow rules. But when there came a change of captains, the Harrow rules were dropped, and those of the London Association adopted. That was the beginning. Mr. Bentley was the third captain of the Turton club, and he says, "the cloven hoof of professionalism" made its appearance when the players were allowed a shilling per match towards their expenses. The Turton club gave to Bolton Wanderers a first lesson in Association football, and it has sent out to other clubs some first-rate footballers—Sagar and Leeming, for example, who helped Bury to win the English Cup in 1900. Mr. Bentley is one of the committee for the selection of players for international matches. He says the best international team he ever saw was that captained by A. T. B. Dunn in 1892. Asked to name the best possible team that England could put in the field provided that every international player for the last twenty years were still available and had kept his youth, Mr. Bentley names W. R. Moon (or Sutcliffe) for goal; the two Walters as backs, Needham, Holt, and George Howarth as half backs, and Bassett, Bloomer, John Goodall, Cobbold, and Spikesley as forwards.

In winning their semi-final after two previous indecisive matches the Sheffield United team were fortunate. They played at Nottingham without the all-valuable assistance of their captain, and few of the people who saw how unpromisingly the Sheffield team shaped even with Needham to inspire and to initiate at Wolverhampton, imagined that at Nottingham they would triumph in spite of their handicap. But once again popular predictions were falsified. Four years in succession the Sheffielders have now reached the Cup final." Everybody says "Southampton are bound to win the Cup this year; but just as everybody was wrong a week ago, so they may be wrong concerning the match to be played at the Crystal Palace on April 19. Needham may be fit again a fortnight hence, and if the team avoids getting stale, it will have at least an even chance of the coveted final success. The interval, too, will give the players an opportunity to recover from their very real Easter gruelling, the effects of which were plainly to be seen in the Wolverhampton Wanderers match on Saturday afternoon. The semi-final on Thursday was followed by League matches on the two succeeding days, and no club has had a harder programme to face this season. Happily the Sheffield team's position in the League is not a matter of momentous concern, and the four remaining matches—one of them is with Derby County, the losers in the semi-final—need not interfere with preparations for the Crystal Palace visit. The cup final this year will appeal strongly to the London football crowd, which has given evidence enough already in the present season that it takes a great delight in shoutin for a Southern team against one representing the North.

Next Saturday there will be played at Glasgow the keenest international match that is arranged under Association rules. England only drew with Wales, and her eleven scored the narrowest victory ever recorded in the Ireland match. The team that is to meet Scotland has necessarily been much altered. Needham is an absentee. He has not shone in the year's internationals like the Needham of old, but the injury he sustained at Wolverhampton was the chief cause that led to his exclusion. R. E. Foster, the only representative of amateurism in the two earlier matches, is now nursing a football knee—that is why he was passed over. G. O. Smith sent the committee a warning that he had not been training, and could not possibly prepare to take his old position in the England team. C. B. Fry would have been chosen, a member of the committee writes, but Fry can only play right back, and the committee rightly recognised that to that position Crompton was the first man to be appointed. So it comes about that the next England eleven will be composed entirely of professional players. Footballers who gratefully remember, the fine play of that distinguished amateur the late Mr. A. T. B. Dunn will find interest in the announcement that Mr. Dunn's school work is being continued by two other famous football amateurs—G. O. Smith and W. J. Oakley. It is because of his new responsibilities that G. O. Smith has become, as the training man would say, a "slacker." Easter has brought to the Manchester City club mixed fortune. There was a beating for them on the Hyde Road ground on Good Friday—a beating which at once discounted the people who said the other day, "If the City win all their home matches and if they pick up an odd point or two away they will be saved." The Sheffield Wednesday match brought the club what is said to be a "record gate," which amounted to £840, but there was the defeat, and the defeat was followed by another at Nottingham on Saturday. The City team will play before a holiday crowd at Birmingham to-day, and it is not likely that they will achieve greatness at the expense of Aston Villa.

Later they have engagements with Blackburn Rovers, Bury, and Stoke—and afterwards a pretty certain season in the wilderness of the Second Division. The Manchester team may have Notts County or Small Heath or Stoke in company. The Nottingham team were beaten at Blackburn on Saturday, and thus their good achievement on Friday was neutralised; but at the same time Stoke were being defeated by the Sheffield Wednesday team, and Small Heath, putting forth all their energies at Sunderland, were only winning a single point. The good fights which some of the bottom clubs have made against Sunderland this season suggest that the champions have been comfortably taking their quest of prospective League honours. There is now no likelihood of Everton, the team "second in the running," as racing folk say, making up the arrears, and Sunderland have it in their power to win the championship quite as easily as they did in their last successful season—that of 1894-5. Reverting, then, again to the bottom of the League table, it appears to be quite possible that the balance between Small Heath and Notts County will not be struck until the two teams meet at Birmingham on the last Saturday of the season. The third round of the competition for the Northern Union Cup was full of interesting surprises. There was the defeat of Runcorn by Castleford—a really exciting ending to a good game. Runcorn were leading at the interval, and in the end they were one point down. And then that strongest of Yorkshire teams, Bradford, were beaten. Braford were counted as the likely winners of the cup this year, and, like Runcorn, they won their game on Saturday—up to a certain point. But before the end, Batley took a turn of the tide and made the most of it. The matches in which Salford and Swinton were engaged tended rather towards the ridiculous—the teams were so ill-matched. Salford's score of 67 points was obtained by an altogether unnecessary use of giants' strength. Perhaps the best-balanced game of the day was that in which Broughton Rangers strove with Hull. With sun and wind to help them—a good, blustering March wind—the Rangers had only a goal and two tries to their credit at the interval. Hull are so strong this season that it appeared to be quite possible for them to catch up six points of arrears, and their attack in the second half was delightfully fresh and vigorous. While it lasted the Rangers simply played a stone-wall defence. Just at the finish, they adopted a more open style and got another try. But this one success represented the only approach to the Hull goal line all through the second half. The Rangers profited most by snapping up small opportunities, and the alertness of their defence was quite remarkable.

To keep heronries on trout streams or rookeries on game preserves is about as judicious a proceeding as to set a cat to watch the cream. Picturesque features of English country life are those old rookeries among the stately elms. On a fine evening in spring, after the birds have returned home from their excursions in search of food, the perpetual chorus of cawing is not unmelodious; and it is amusing to watch the first attempts of the young ones to balance themselves on the swaying boughs. But no bird is more destructive to game eggs than the rook, and of recent years its ravages have been especially noticeable. The reason is not far to seek. The protection afforded to seagulls and different varieties of small birds under the Wild Birds Protection Act has rendered them far more numerous then they were a score of years ago, and the supply of insect food falling short, the rooks find an agreeable substitute in the eggs of game birds and wild fowl. April is the month during which the campaign against the rooks should be carried on, and shooting is the best means of prosecuting it. On a clear moonlight night they may be picked off with great accuracy, and thus no great number of young ones will hatch out; those that do, should be destroyed without mercy. Rookeries are not often found in the vicinity of grouse moors, on which hooded crows and hawks give the keepers most trouble. No sportsman desires the destruction of rare birds of prey; still, the line must be drawn somewhere, if the number of the grouse are to be maintained. A story is told of a certain well-known nobleman who, on paying a visit to an equally well-known shooting tenant, observed that while crossing the moor he had seen a fine specimen of the peregrime hawk, a bird which though rare in some districts, is exceedingly destructive to game. The tenant apparently was not especially gratified by this intelligence, for he rejoined that he "paid rent for a grouse moor and not for a hawk preserve." Game birds will soon be beginning to lay, and the weather at present is most favourable for the purpose. It is a critical period. The fairest prospects are sometimes ruined by sharp frosts occurring at the egging time. Later on the young ones are liable to perish in wholesale fashion from extremes of climate—heavy rainstorm or protracted drought,—and epidemic disease may carry off young pheasants reared artificially. Let us hope that all will go well with the game this season, and that record bags will be made in the year of the Coronation.

With the arrival of April, the regular golfing season may be said to begin. From the present time until the end of June or there about the talk will be of championships and international matches, of professional t

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1902.

NEW ZEALAND AND FEDERATION.

MR. SEDDON, the Premier of New Zealand, who is on his way to South Africa on a visit, was entertained at a banquet during his stay at Sydney. References were made to the attitude taken up by New Zealand in connection with Federation, and Mr. Seddon was led into stating that his country was "prepared to extend the olive-branch in the matter of joining the Commonwealth." If this means anything, it is that New Zealand has discovered, that she was wrong in refusing to join the other colonies, and is now anxious to do so. Mr. Seddon is, of course, the most conspicuous figure in public life in New Zealand, and was described the other day by the "Standard's" correspondent on the "Ophir" as a man of gigantic build, with a voice that might be heard above the winds of Wellington. He has all those characteristics that commend public men to the people of new countries—untiring energy, a hearty manner, unlimited words and confidence that never fails or falters. "King Dick" is the name by which he is familiarly known. He began life as a miner, and, "like all democrats, he is a bit of an autocrat—perhaps not altogether a bad thing in the leader of a young and ambitious state." Under the rule of Mr. Seddon, the colony has begun social and political experiments that will be watched with the keenest interest. It has enfranchised women, has a progressive land tax, and a progressive income tax, old age pensions, labour laws which recognise the native as of equal rights with the colonist, compel the sale of estates for development and improvement. It has made rapid progress. Its industries and commerce are advancing, and we are told that, not without reason, the people of New Zealand have confidence in their destiny. In less than two generations, "they have subdued and made friends of the most warlike of cannibal races, have built cities, cleared and cultivated great tracts of forest, and created at the most distant part of the globe a new and vigorous Britain." The name of Mr. Seddon is associated with every progressive movement in the colony, and the extent of his influence cannot easily be measured. He is responsible to a large extent for the unanimous resolution of New Zealand to stand aloof from the Australian Commonwealth. That resolution set forth the opinion that to join it would prejudice the finances and hinder the development of the country. As we stated yesterday in a foot-note to the telegram, New Zealanders held that neither as regards legislative independence, finance, postal and telegraph services, the administration of justice, agricultural, industrial and commercial interests, nor the social condition of the working classes and coloured labour, would New Zealand be assisted by Federation. She would, moreover, suffer by the enforced absence for six months of the year of some of her abler citizens, who would be attending the Commonwealth Parliament.

New Zealand's democracy is the most advanced in the world. Her institutions differ from those of any other country, and though still in the experimental stage, the colonists are too fully persuaded of their ultimate success to suffer their being interfered with as the result of any assimilation of the laws which might follow on federation. Mr. Maxwell, as the result of his observations in the country, less than a year ago, wrote: "New Zealand will not be part of the Australian Commonwealth. Such is the present determination of the people. No one—not even the Premier—has any hesitation on this subject." This unanimity is explained by the fact that New Zealand is strongly protectionist and has established high tariffs. Her products are practically the same as those of Australia, and there is little interchange of trade. Another matter—one of the utmost importance—is the Australian attitude in regard to coloured labour. While those of the Commonwealth cry out for "a White Australia," New Zealand rises superior to the cry, and places the native on an equal footing. They vote and are entitled to sit in Parliament, a fact, of which the very recollection scandalises Australia. All the same, the aboriginal tribes are dying out, though not perhaps so rapidly as in other of the Polynesian Islands, and the question will soon adjust itself. New Zealand stands by herself both physically and historically, and can never be considered as a part of Australia. New Zealand, said a recent writer, possesses that curious provincialism, noticeable also in Canada, which makes one place Scotch with the speech, habits and idiosyncrasies of the northern race, while another is peculiarly English and as a rule of the Wessex type, which every Englishman knows is quite different from either Cockney or north country dialect. "Australia, on the contrary," to quote the writer's words, "is peopled by a race whose British blood is undergoing some process which makes of it a race distinct, apart. The Queenslander and the Victorian may have points of difference, but to the ordinary observer they present but one type both in physique, morale and speech, and that type is no longer British, but Australian, a type of which Britain may justly be proud, as born of her blood, but in which she realises the working of a new force. Speaking generally, no such distinction separates the New Zealander from his English and Scotch cousins." There is little affinity between the Australian and the New Zealander. They have few interests in common, and they are twelve hundred miles apart. No one realises more fully than Mr. Seddon the force of these points against an amalgamation with the Commonwealth, and, as we have said, no one was more pronounced in his opposition to it than he. Yet, to-day we learn that he is prepared to extend the olive-branch.

We are inclined to the opinion that greater significance has been attached to the premier's words than he desired, or that their precise purport is not correctly conveyed in the brief message which reaches us. Mr. Seddon is not the man to execute such a complete *Volte Face* in so short a period. He may have meant merely to be understood as willing to join with them to a certain extent, and to a certain extent only. There were those who, when the subject was under discussion, urged that New Zaland is weakened strategically in the event of attack by her isolated position. But, in response to this argument, it was held that while it remains in its present status, the colony is entitled to protection of the British fleet and is therefore spared the expense—hardly to be borne by such a new community with less than a dozen men with over ten thousand a year—of providing warships of their own. As Britain retains her naval supremacy, they feel safe. In case of an attack on New Zealand it is felt that Australia would, for her own sake, if not by reason of ties of kinship, afford her every help and protection. Notwithstanding this confidence, however, New Zealand has expressed her readiness to help in the work of imperial defence and an equal willingness to assist Australia in any difficulty. To this extent only we believe the remarks of Mr. Seddon can be held to imply New Zealand's offer of the olive-branch. The new federal tariff will affect her little, though New Zealand's principal trade is with Sydney. Sydney, however, has for some years been a free port. The Federal Ministry is determined to maintain a Protectionist policy outside the Federation, and this may in some measure hamper New Zealand's trade. Into Imperial Federation New Zealand would gladly go, but the present, at all events, is not the time in which she may with advantage join the Australian Commonwealth. The policy she has pursued is widely different from that of the Australian colonies and of the declared intentions of the present Federal Ministry. New Zealand is prosperous, happy, and contented, managing her own affairs, her Government subservient only to that of the empire. In many ways she would make a mistake in joining the Commonwealth; in few only would she gain. We have yet to learn that she has come to the conclusion she was at fault in refusing to join the neighbouring colonies. Far more probable is it that the premier's utterances have been misinterpreted or misrepresented.

REDUNDANT ORATORY. AT the last meeting of the Bombay Corporation was enacted a scene which, had it possessed the remedial virtue of novelty, might have been considered funny. It was, however, a scene with which the Corporation are becoming only too familiar. A municipal body is supposed, at any rate, to be devoted wholeheartedly to the benefit of the city on behalf of which its labours are conducted, but had a casual observer stepped into the Council Chamber of the Bombay Municipal Buildings between the hours of three and four on Monday afternoon, he might have imagined that he had come upon a school deserted by its teacher. He could not have failed to have noticed that a large percentage of members were engaged in interested conversation, apparently not upon Municipal topics, though an occasional derisive expression levelled at the devoted intelligence of a gentleman who was speaking might have escaped him. That gentleman rose to speak at three minutes past three, and sat down at seven minutes to four, rose to reply to the debate (!) at four minutes past four, and sat down again at 13 minutes past four, and of the remainder of the 61 minutes at the disposal of the Corporation occupied a good quarter of an hour also. What occasioned this protracted elocutionary outburst, was simply "that the plague report for the year ending 31st May last be recorded; and (2) that in as much as it appeared from the various plague officers that rats in most cases were primarily responsible for communicating plague, the Commissioner be requested to report in consultation with the Health Officer on the most practical and efficacious means of destroying rats, and whether the remedy known as inoculation of rats by cultures of morise septicæmia might be not one of single means which could be tried tentatively and with perfect safety." Of course, the plague report is a matter of importance. It would be folly to underestimate the value of such documents. But that report, curiously enough, had been circulated to all the members. It seemed slightly unnecessary, therefore, that the orator should have proceeded to work into his speech at least a dozen lengthy extracts from it. Indeed, the chairman pointed out that such a course would not be useful. Various members of the Corporation hinted in the most delicate manner in the world that they did not find these extracts interesting. But that did not influence the speaker in the slightest degree. He stated emphatically and reiterated his statement that he did not wish to waste the time of the Corporation—and proceeded with his blue book. There is no evil so great that it could not possibly be worse. Had the member come to the Corporation with the intention of reading the whole blue book, he would have done so. He saw his duty and he did it nobly. For, of course, the inoculation of rats was an important question. That there were upwards of eighty items of business in the Agenda paper mattered little. The discussion of a report, all of which is cut and dried, need not be a mere matter of form. No one would require that. But is it not unreasonable of the Corporation themselves to allow sixty-eight minutes of their time to be disposed of in this way, and against their wishes? The Corporation is always behind hand with its business. At the present rate it always will be, and simply because the interests of the Corporation and of the city are continually being sacrificed to the redundant and trivial oratory of individuals. Of the speaker who moved the resolution on Monday after noon we say nothing. His earnestness was obvious, but that it was misguided is just as apparent. But it was a waste of time all the same.

SIR JAMES MACKAY AND THE CHINA TARIFF. ACCORDING to a Reuter telegram, the "Times" strongly condemns the opposition to Sir J. L. Mackay's Tariff scheme as "showing a singularly narrow and short-sighted view of the interests of commerce." If the merchants refuse to support the wise initiative of the Foreign Office now, remarks our contemporary, they will not command much sympathy when next they complain of the latter's neglect. This is in connection with the attempt which is being made to persuade the China Association that their action of March last was based on insufficient grounds. The main proposals of Sir James were first the abolition of all inland taxation whatsoever; secondly, the levying of a 15 per cent. duty on imports, as a compensation; thirdly, the instant reversion to the present 5 per cent. if there is a single case of inland taxation. Merchants of all nationalities join in opposing these proposals, believing that the Central Government would have no power to put a stop to likin which would be imposed as extensively as ever, notwithstanding any agreement which might be arrived at. In short, their contention is that to adopt Sir James's proposals would be simply to wreck foreign trade. Still there is a wide diversion of opinion on the subject, and at the annual meeting of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce the other day, Sir Thomas Jackson told his colleagues: "Personally I am in favour of the principle of Sir James Mackay's proposal. I am of opinion, the more it is considered the more it will commend itself to all engaged in commerce here. I do not wish to commit the Chamber to a definite expression of opinion. I merely give you my own views. I want to see progress, but it must be retarded until you get inland taxes on trade removed. It seems to me that a great opportunity has now occurred to procure their abolition, and that it should be availed of, even at the cost of a higher direct import duty."

THE PANNA CASE. THE result of the Panna case—the deposition of the Maharaja and the confirmation of the death sentence against Acche Lal, the actual murderer—is the only one which could have been anticipated. Messrs. Chamier and Tucker, the Commissioners appointed to investigate the case, whose history is told in another column, "to help the Viceroy to decide rightly," sat for several weeks, the conclusion they arrived at was that there was a conspiracy to murder Rao Raja Khuman Singh, to which the Maharaja of Panna was a party, and that the object of the conspiracy was to get rid of the Rao Raja, in order to prevent his opposition to the contemplated marriage or attempt to get the marriage recognised between the Maharaja and Kamal Kuer. Both the Maharaja and Kamal Kuer were held to have had a motive for killing Rao Raja, but there was no evidence against Kamal Kuer, except that of Jugal, which was disbelieved, and she was therefore acquitted. Acche Lal was found guilty without extenuating circumstances and was sentenced to death, while the other accused were acquitted. Every opportunity was given to the Maharaja of freeing himself from the great suspicion attached to him. But he failed, and Government has taken the only course the Commissioners could have recommended. It will be a cause of further satisfaction to many that Government does not propose to confiscate the estate, but intends to nominate a successor to the deposed ruler at as early a date as possible.

SHOCKS of earthquake were felt at about 2-30 a.m., on Friday at Simla, Srinagar and Dras, besides Lahore. At Srinagar the shock is stated to have been severe and lasted about a minute.

COLONEL C. B. MAYNE, R. E., presided at a meeting of the Bombay branch of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which was held last evening in the Cathedral Boys' School, esplanade. The chairman stated that in the face of many difficulties as compared with the previous year, the total number of publications had increased during the past year, and the debt of the parent Society had decreased. The stock in the book depot had also increased. This the chairman considered to be a very good record, which was due in a large measure to the great care which the Secretary the Rev. Mr. Lord bestowed upon his work. Several committees were appointed and thanks were voted to the Rev. Mr. Lord for his disinterested labours in connection with the Society.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 29th March 1902, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1901 of 399,337 maunds and Rs. 53,014 in the earnings.

THE earnings of Indian railways during 1901-2 show 253 lakhs better than in the previous twelvemonth, the main contributors to this result being—North-West Railway 100 lakhs, Great Indian Peninsula 52 1-2, East Indian 33 1-2, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Bengal and North-Western 16 each, Southern India 2, Southern Punjab 11, Hyderabad-Godaveri and Madras North-East 8 each, Raputana-Malwa and Burma 6 each.

A WEEK ago a gratifying fall in the plague mortality of the Punjab, from 16,678 to 14,235, was announced: yesterday the weekly report dated the 12th April showed a returning rise to 15,851. Last week's fall occurred mainly in the Jullundur district—an inexplicably sudden fall from 4,359 to 1,870 within seven days—and, as if to assure doubters that there was no mistake, a farther decrease in Jullundur to 1,245 is now recorded. The principal cause of the present rise in the provincial total lies in the Ludhiana district, where an astonishingly sudden increase from 1,870 to 4,291 has occurred.

THERE is a striking parallel in recent Parliamentary history to the scene between Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Dillon the other day. During the debate on the Crimes Act of 1887 Colonel Saunderson referring to the Irish member, said "Honourable members opposite associated with men whom they knew to be murderers." The retort of Mr. Thomas Sexton, then member for West Belfast, was prompt and vigorous: "I say," said he, "that you are a wilful and cowardly liar, and if I had you outside of this House I would thrash you within an inch of your life." Mr. Sexton was called upon to withdraw those expressions, but refused to do so unless the Speaker—who at first had seemed to think Colonel Saunderson's language a matter for meeting in debate—compelled the withdrawal of the expression which led to them.

IN one of the new encyclopædias in preparation just now every scrap of copy that comes in is carefully typed (that it is often already in typescript matters nothing on paper of a certain uniform size. This keeps down the corrections bill and facilitates the computation of both author's and printer's remuneration, but its special value lies in being an extra safeguard against error. Even the most Argus eyed typist, however, may be led unwittingly astray by difficultly decipherable MSS. In a long article under the heading Army a contributor started off a paragraph with the unimpeachable sentiment: "The British Army is a great insurance." The varia lectio handed over by the intelligent copyist was worthy of Mr. Brodrick himself. It ran: "The British Army is a great nuisance."

SNAKES.

IN an article on "Snakes and their Venom" in a French magazine, M. Antoine Fureteur represents India as the Paradise of snakes, where they enjoy the climate, seeming themselves at leisure, feeding well, for living things are so abundant, and finally attaining a marvellous old age in entire comfort. Rudyard Kipling is his authority for the enormous length of time which a snake's life embraces. It has the added enjoyment all the time of making man and other animals uneasy, while gliding about in comparative safety. Indeed, this writer describes snakes as not satisfied with holding the fields, infesting the roads, floating on the rippling lakes and rivers, but as invading houses, and holding high family revels in every garden in India. The Krait delights in gliding across the ceilings of bungalows and dropping on a soft warm bed, or he sleeps on the window sill, hides behind a water jug or slips into an open drawer. A traveller told how at the end of a journey through the Doon, he found he had had the company of a Krait for about 50 miles coiled up under the pillow which supported his head. The Krait is quite at home in a bungalow, and does not trouble to get out of the way of people, but if he is disturbed he bites, and his venom works swiftly and surely. The number of lives lost by snake-bite yearly in India is computed at 22,000. Government does all it can to reduce this number by setting a price on the heads of snakes. M. Fureteur asks if the quantity brought for reward does not point to the rearing of snakes as the surest and easiest method of earning the reward. This machiavelian suspicion is, however, partly driven from his mind by the belief that naturalists have hitherto failed in inducing vebemous serpents to breed in captivity. However that may be, snakes have a merry time reducing their human enemies, and superstition does much to save them from first retribution, for the natives of many parts of India consider cobras sacred. It is not wise to pronounce "sampf" a snake's name in the evening, for it is disrespectful and he might revenge himself in the dark night. He must be spoken of as "Kira," a mere worm, he does not turn then, being flattered and pleased. If a pedestrian meet a cobra on the road, and the snake sits up expanding his spectacles to look at him, it is a favorable omen indeed, the fact that the traveller has escaped being bitten is undoubted luck. The whip-snake, which is partial to rats as food, is very much at home in the thatch of Hindu houses. Though he has no poison fangs, he is feared as much as if he had, for the peasantry think a lash of his tail inflicts mortal wounds, and the innocent reptile is carefully shunned in consequence. If a cobra become troublesome in a Hindu house he is not killed, he is shown the door as politely as may be by the youngest girl in the family. She is supposed to be safe, for a cobra has never been known to bite a virgin. If there be no little maiden to see the cobra politely off the premiser, a charmer is called in and, his skill is well-known. It is a mistake, M. Fureteur observes, to think that these men remove the poison-fangs from their interesting charges, this precaution would be useless for the glands continue to secrete poison which would fill the snake's mouth, and any of his other teeth could open a way for it in the latter victim. We know from the experiments so ably carried on in Bombay that the secretion of venom is not so very rapid, and that an appreciable time elapses before the cobra can inflict a mortal wound after the poison has been removed. Some of the snake charmers claim to have rendered themselves immune by inoculation, the process which Dr. Calmette and others have perfected. They are nevertheless most careful to avoid the bite of their own cobras, and always have a mongoose in their baskets ready to launch at a rebellious snake.

It is not true, this student of reptiles says, that the mongoose is naturally immune, or that he takes the reasonable precaution of eating a special jungle herb to counteract the chances of snake poison. He is seldom touched by a cobra, and if he is, the poison does not get beyond his thick coat—this sounds apocryphal—and his skill and rapidity in movement is such that he generally succeeds in seizing the snake at the back of the head, breaks his neck, and has a plentiful meal ready. The cobra breaks the record as a successful destroyer of life. There is no time for dallying when he has had his bite. Cauterising, obstructing the circulation are half measures, and not to be relied on. To cut off the offended member is the only thing, and even then one cannot be sure. We are told of a woodcutter, bitten in the finger, who cut it off promptly, but repented, and hastened to replace the finger, the contact gave the poison a chance, and it crept up the veins and he died shortly afterwards. Clearly he who hesitates is lost. Another woodman killed a cobra, cut off his head, and was returning in triumph, but was indiscreet enough to let the poison fangs scratch him and paid with his life. A woman nursing her child was bitten, mother and infant both died, so rapid was the journey made by the venom through the woman's system. The poison of rattlesnake is of the same nature as the cobra's.

The red Indians ingeniously provide themselves with poison for their arrows by offering an enraged rattlesnake a liver to bite, the virus thus secured is used to poison the points of their arrows. Hindu druggists who want cobra venom, shut up the snake in an earthen pot with a plaintain, and put the pot on the fire. The reptile is naturally so put out that he bites the banana furiously. When the cobra is wasted, the plantain is taken out and dried and pounded. This powder is used as a stimulant. Country tanners are said to make use of it to kill their neighbour's herds, so as to command a well-stocked and cheap market. But this may be a calumny, for M. Fureteur believes it would be necessary to administer the venom by inoculation to cause death; he quotes Mr. E. C. Cotes, at one time Curator of the Calcutta Museum, as holding that this poison is mortal, leaves no traces in the organs, and is almost impossible of chemical recognition. Dr. Calmette collects the venom on salad or cabbage leaves, which he makes the cobra bite. This liquid, colourless or slightly yellowish, is kept hermetically sealed in bottles and remains good for a long time, unless exposed to the sun which destroys its toxic properties. Dried, it looks like a yellow gum, and preserves its virulence for an indefinite time. The venom of a rattlesnake, thus kept, touched a scratch on a man's hand, and he died in a very short time. When analysed, the chemical composition of snake poison is found to be oddly like the innocent white of an egg, the proportions of the different ingredients not varying much.

The Hamadryad is a lively inhabitant of the woods. He may be over four yards long, and is quite outside the province, and bag of the snake-jugglers. Even other snakes carefully avoid him for his favorite dish is snake in every form. A pair of them intent on hatching their eggs which are laid in leaves carefully heaped together, will, according to this writer, effectually bar the way against jungle wanderers. If any man or animal approaches the nest, the reptile darts out, and if he does not reach the intruder in the first effort, he pursues him with automobilic rapidity. At other times this snake is quiet enough. A gentleman—this is on the authority of Mr. Cotes—deceived by the likeness of a hamadryad which he found in the jungle, to a harmless rock snake, brought it home, petted it, pulled its tail, and let it have the run of his bungalow. Some one opened his eyes to the nature of his guest, and he got rid of it, but the hamadryad had been already several days in the bosom of his host's family, and had been as gentle as the proverbial lamb. In the list of dangerous snakes, M. Fureteur mentions the sea-snake—not that of the "Constitutionnel" he silly remarks from which we can see that the London press is not the only one that hunts the sea-serpent in its leisure time, but a too real one which infests the Bay of Bengal, and a shoal of which made a determined assault on Calcutta about eight or nine years ago, swimming up the Hooghly, and even getting into the water-pipes of the City of Palaces. Needless to say, the most extraordinary stories are current of this sea reptile.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

INCREASE IN MOUNTED INFANTRY.

THE SPION KOP DESPATCHES.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

Lord Kitchener reports that 18 Boers were killed, made prisoners and ten surrendered during the ek.

Colenbrander's operations continue.

Colonel Rochford had captured 73 Boers in the ntral Orange Colony from the 17th to the 19th.

Boyers is still being pressed by Colenbrander North Pietersburg, and lost 130 men up to the present.

The War Office has declined to largely increase e Mounted Infantry attached to the Regulars, but least one company in every home battalion will be ined.

Mr. Brodrick, in reply to a question in the ommons, said Government would publish nothing ore about Spion Kop. The statement which r Charles Warren submitted to the Commander--Chief when withdrawn from his command in atal was not part of the despatches, and therefore ot published.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 22.

The following casualties are reported from South frica :—

16th April—Died of enteric, Lieut. George Turner, rmy Service Corps; severely wounded, Lieut. . F. Quarry, Imperial Yeomanry.

18th April—Died of dysentery, Major S. A. Stuart, . A. M. C.; severely wounded (both legs). Lieut Robertson, Steinacker's Horse.

15th April—Dangerously ill of enteric, Troopers . Bannister, 19th Hussars, and H. Monaghan, I. ahon and B. Brooman, 20th Hussars.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY).

QUEEN WILHELMINA'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

Latest bulletins state that Queen Wilhelmina's ondition is stationary.

Anxiety regarding Her Majesty continues to be lt.

THE MAD MULLAH.

It is reported at Aden that the Mad Mullah's following is increasing, and that the Eastern tribes are bing him in order to save their cattle from being oted.

APPAIRS IN BELGIUM.

A general resumption of work in Belgium has gun.

THE PLAGUE IN SYDNEY.

More plague cases have occurred in Sydney. It also spread to the wallabys in the Zoo there, ich has been closed in consequence.

DISASTROUS FIRE ON A RIVER STEAMER.

The largest passenger steamer on the Ohio River, City of Pittsburg, caught fire at a lonely spot t was rapidly enveloped in flames.

One hundred and fifty passengers were on board, t the boats were launched but seventy perished.

THE CAPE TO CAIRO LINE.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

A Company has been formed in Brussels to construct a Railway to the Upper Congo, which will eventually meet the lines from Cairo in the North d Mashonaland in the South, thus realising the e Mr. Cecil Rhodes' dream.

THE INCREASED INCOME TAX.

The Commons have agreed to the Income Tax solution.

During the course of the discussion, Sir Michael icks-Beach said nothing could be more premature an the rumours in the Press regarding the peace gotiations.

THE COMING CORONATION.

The King has accepted four liners which have en placed at his disposal by the Steam Shipping mpanies for the Coronation review.

Sir Joseph West Ridgway will represent the Eastn Colonies, Fiji and the Western Pacific at the oronation.

THE SEAT FOR WOOLWICH.

Colonel Hughes has resigned his seat for Woolich.

Lord Charles Beresford is a candidate for the cancy.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM.

The King yesterday received the Crown Prince Siam, and conferred on him the Grand Cross of e Victorian Order on the occasion of his attaining his majority.

The Prince afterwards lunched with His Majesty.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart arrived here rom Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday orning.

The P. and O. Company's Oceania arrived here rom Colombo this morning.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 21.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Massilia arrived ere yesterday morning.

NAPLES APRIL 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Golconda left here Calutta boats yesterday evening.

HONGKONG. APRIL 22.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Pekin (extra) left ere this afternoon.

The Florio Rubattino S. N. Co.'s s. s. Du Baldeino rom Bombay left Aden for Naples and Genoa on he morning of the 21st inst.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer, E. Franz Ferdiand, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 22nd nstant at daybreak.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Bhowanagar 3 31-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols 94 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes..... 101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 64 3-4
Silver 23 7-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

* Weakness owing low rate exchange east.

THE PANNA CASE.

THE MAHARAJA DEPOSED.

SUCCESSOR TO BE NOMINATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 22.

A "Gazette of India" (extraordinary) issued this morning, recounts the history of the recent Panna case, and states that the Governor-General in Council, after carefully considering the proceedings of the Commissioners and the memorial submitted by Counsel for the Maharajah on behalf of his Highness, has arrived at the conclusion that the finding of the Commissioners is correct, and that the guilt of the Maharajah is established.

The "Gazette" continues :—The Governor-General in Council has accordingly decided that his Highness Maharajah Madho Singh shall be deposed from the chiefship of the Panna State.

The sentence of death passed by the Commissioners on the said Accha Lal has also been confirmed by the Governor-General in Council.

The report of the Commissioners is published as an Appendix. A proclamation is also published, which runs as follows :—

"Whereas His Highness Maharajah Madho Singh of Panna having, after enquiry by a duly appointed Commission, been found guilty of having instigated certain persons to poison his uncle, the late Rao Raja Khuman Singh of Panna, the Governor-General in Council hereby declares that his Highness the Maharajah Madho Singh, is deposed from the chiefship of the Panna State, and is deprived of all rights, honors and privileges thereto appertaining.

Madho Singh will be interned under surveillance in a place hereby to be selected, where suitable arrangements will be made for his residence.

Necessary steps will be taken to select a successor to the chiefship of the State. The Governor-General in Council, will make known hereafter the name of the person so chosen.

THE STORY OF THE CRIME.

Panna is a state in the Bundelkhand, in the hands of the great Bundela Rajput family. The Panna House rendered valuable services to the British at the time of the Mutiny, in reward for which the Maharaja obtained a handsome khilat the privilege of adoption, and a personal salute of thirteen guns. The State, which has an area of 2,568 square miles and a population of about a quarter of a million, is noted as the largest diamond producing State in modern India. In 1898 His Highness the Maharaja Sir Rudra Pratab Singh Mahimdar Bahadur, K. C. S. I., who was decorated by the King, on his visit as Prince of Wales to India, died. The State had been granted in 1807 to the great-grand-father of the Maharaja, who was succeeded by Maharaja Nirpat Singh. Nirpat Singh had three sons: Rudra Pertab Singh, Lokh Pal Singh and Khuman Singh. Rudra Pertab Singh succeeded to the gaudi of Panna and died childless, being succeeded by Nirpat Singh, who in his turn died in 1898, leaving as his heir the present Maharaja Madho Singh. Khuman Singh had three sons, all minors. Maharajah Madho Singh had two Ranis, the elder died in childbirth in April last, and the younger was not expected to have issue. The heir to the gaudi was consequently Khuman Singh. Two years ago the Maharaja made the acquaintance of one Haidri Jan, the daughter of a Brahman woman by a Mahomedan who had been sold at an early age to a dancing woman in Panna. This girl was introduced to His Highness at an entertainment, and he put her in the purdah, being inclined to make her his legitimate wife. This greatly dissatisfied the Thakurs of the State, who were headed by Khuman Singh. To conciliate popular opinion, His Highness gave out that this woman was the daughter of Rajput parents. His foster mother had discovered the girl's parents were Thakurs, and this oblizing lady re-named the girl Rani Kamsi Kuer. The Maharaja sought to put her on the footing of a Maharani. On his birthday, the Rao Ranis found her on the seat of honour, and they left the ceremonies by way of protest. A further attempt to have the ex-dancing girl recognised as a Maharani was made, and the Maharaja sent a subscription in her name to Lady Curzon's Fund. Last June the Maharaja went on a shooting trip. Negotiations were proceeding at the time for the marriage of Rudra Pertab Singh's illegitimate daughter to the son of a Nepalese refugee residing in Benares, and the Maharaja invited his uncle Rao Raja Khuman Singh, the heir apparent, to stay at the palace and superintend the arrangements for the marriage. Kamal Kuer was reputed likely to give birth to a son, whom the Maharaja wished should be recognised as heir instead of Khuman Singh. But Khuman took up his abode at the palace. A new cook was introduced, and Khuman Singh was no more. The death of Khuman Singh was certified by Babu Sri Nath, the State Doctor, to have been the result of apoplexy. Ugly rumours got abroad, and these reaching the Government of India in an official report through the Political Agent, an investigation was ordered. Government assumed temporary administration of the State, and appointed a Commission consisting of Messrs. Chamier, of the Oudh Judicial Department, and Mr. A. L. P. Tucker of the Political Department to inquire whether death had not been caused by poison, with instructions to afford the Maharaja Madho Singh an opportunity of freeing himself from the grave suspicion attaching to him, and to deal with any other persons implicated. The Commission sat for something like forty days, and made a most searching inquiry into the case. One of the first witnesses to give evidence was Babu Sri Nath, who informed the Court that after Khuman Singh's death the Maharaja and the State Officials brought pressure on him to make him certify that death was due to apoplexy. He yielded. He reported to the Agency Surgeon that death was the result of apoplexy, and manufactured two prescriptions to corroborate his lie. Once loose, his tongue tired not, and revealed the fact that one Accha Lal had obtained strychnine from his "hospital" "for a relative in a neighbouring state." Kamal Kuer's spiritual adviser, Jugal Pershad, carried the story further. He said that Accha Lal and Lachmi Pershad showed the Rani paper packets of arsenic and strychnine. He said that Kamal Kuer told the cook Shambu to poison Khuman Singh and the conspirators being sworn to act faithfully by the Maharaja left the room, the poison being carried to Shambu. The spiritual adviser, further said that he had on a previous occasion heard Kamal Kuer tell the same people to kill the Rao Raja. Very little credence was given by the Commission to the evidence of this man, for he contradicted himself a score of times on vital points, and in his anxiety to screen the Maharaja, seemed ready to give away any one and everyone else in the State. His statement as to the implication of Kamal Kuer and of Shambu was unsupported, and the Commission declined to place confidence in anything which Jugal deposed. As regards Accha Lal, however, there is no doubt at all that he procured the poison, well knowing what it was for, and gave instructions concerning it; if he did not actually, and with his own hands, administer it to the deceased prince.

Accha Lal was sentenced to death, having been found guilty without extenuating circumstances. The ex-dancing girl princess and the cook were acquitted, no reliable evidence having been adduced against them. At the same time the Commission was fully persuaded that there was a conspiracy to murder Khuman Singh, in order to remove his opposition to the Maharaja's marriage with Kamal Kuer. Both the Maharaja and Kamal Kuer are held to have had a motive for making away with the prime mover in the opposition to their formal union; Kuman Singh being also certainly instrumental in preventing a marriage which he believed would legitimate a child to stand between him and the "gaul." A separate report dealing with that portion of the subject was sent in to the Government of India, and the Maharaja is now deposed.

THE Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has appointed a departmental committee to discuss the compilation of a digest of the leading prize cases for the use of Colonial Prize Courts, and the instructions to be issued to naval officers on questions of Prize Law. The committee, who will be assisted in their deliberations by Professor Thomas Erskine Holland, K.C., D.C.L., will consist of the following gentlemen :—The Earl of Desart, K.C.B., King's Proctor, chairman; Sir John Edge, K.C., a member of the Council of India; Messrs. William E. Davidson, C.B., K.C. (Legal Adviser to the Foreign Office) and H. Bertram Cox (Legal Assistant to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office); Capt. Frederick C. D. Sturdee, C.M.G., R.N., Assistant Director of Naval Intelligence; and J. G. Smith, Registrar of the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice. Mr. James C. Ledlie, barrister, of the Judicial Department of the Privy Council, will act as secretary of the committee.

CASE AGAINST THE CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA APRIL 22.

Mr. Justice Stephen, yesterday, passed a decree for Rs. 28,500 with costs, against the Calcutta Corporation on the award of Mr. R. B. Beckley in claim of Messrs. Martin and Company, Engineers.

HAIL STORMS IN BENGAL.

Many stations in Bengal report severe hail storms. In Jessore, hailstones fell to the size of a man's fist. A cooly was killed and several cattle were injured.

A TRAGEDY.

SUB-INSPECTOR OF POLICE ROASTED ALIVE.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 22.

Authoritive particulars of the recent tragic occurrence at Midnapore go to show that a Sub-Inspector of the Nandigram Thana, was actually roasted alive. It would appear that having handcuffed a mysterious stranger who had swindled the villagers of their money, Rai Mohan Ghose called upon the mob to disperse, threatening them with serious consequences if they did not; but, although he denied being in league with the swindler, he promised to get them back their money. The mob disbelieved him. They accordingly made a pile of wood, and, seizing him, placed him on it and set fire to it. The unfortunate victim contrived to roll off, but he was thrown on the burning pile again, and held down on it with a long heavy wooden pole till he was burned to death. The mob then looted the swindler's dwelling, and set fire to that also. When at length they dispersed, a Constable gathered Rai Mohan Ghose's charred remains, and carried them to the sub-deputy magistrate of Tumlut, who instantly communicated with the superior police authorities. It is reported that in connection with this case, nearly all the male inhabitants of the village of Battala are under arrest.

THE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

SIMLA, APRIL 22.

The University Commission commence their sittings here next week. The preparation of their report is likely to take some time, the amount of evidence which has to be taken into consideration being enormous.

THE METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE.

Mr. Elliot Meteorological reporter proceeds on tour during the next few days to Calcutta, returning early next month to Simla where he gives over charge to Mr. Murray prior to proceeding on six months leave home.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieut. McConaghy, 2nd Bombay Lancers is about to be transferred to the 5th Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force.

Captain Gryllis, 2nd Connaught Rangers, Nasirabad, has been appointed to the adjutancy of the 16th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps at home.

LADY NORTHCOTE'S FANCY FETE.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

PROFIT OF Rs. 1,11,666.

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cash Donations	23,479	6	3
Refreshment Contract	1,200	0	0
Season Tickets & Gatemoney Rs. 37,321 0-4 Less Bad Money 44-1-0	37,276	15	4
Lady Jenkins' Stall, Menagerie, &c.	15,000	0	0
Mrs. Bosanquet's Stall	2,735	9	0
Mrs. Macarthur's Stall	5,646	12	9
Lady Olivant's Stall	4,129	14	6
Mrs. Hughes' and Mrs. Riddell's Stall	6,117	12	9
Cafe Chantant	3,775	15	4
Flower Stall (Mrs. Adams Wylie, Mrs. Street and Mrs. Follett)	1,122	11	9
Hindu Ladies' Stall	300	0	0
Post Office Stall	692	4	6
Theatre Royal :—			
Theatricals Rs. 539- 0-0			
Gunn Co Concerts 572 14-0			
Living Pictures 565- 4-0			
	1,677	2	0
Scientific Display (Major Collis Barry)	789	12	0
Rifle Range	735	0	0
Boxing Booth and Living Aunt Sally	713	6	3
Fortune Tellers	562	8	0
Cinematograph	713	4	0
Cycle Car, &c.	250	0	0
Swings	199	0	0
Hindu Refreshment Stall	133	0	0
Other side shows	795	10	6
Elephant	103	6	0
B. Stearn and Co's Stall	962	2	0
Auction Sales (Mr. George Arnold)	477	0	0
Profit on Dinners	610	8	0
D. Cope, Junr.	241	2	0
Chairs at Fireworks	403	2	0
Merry go round	157	0	0
Waterman	7	15	11
Sale of goods and profit on Raffles	3,898	4	10
	1,14,966	0	11
Add Profits received from Shannon River	20,015	0	0
Total Receipts...Rs.	1,34,983	0	11

DISBURSEMENTS.

Construction, Pay, Gratuities, Hire of Articles and Sundries	7,338	10	1
Arena Expenses Rs. 1,315-10-0			
Less Refund due from Railway Company 116-12-0	1,193	14	0
Bands and Pipers	1,007	15	0
Oil lighting, &c	3,793	0	0
Refreshments to Bands, Performers, &c.	3,013	1	0
Printing and advertising Rs. 2,681-2-6			
Less proceeds of Programmes 300- 0-0	2,331	12	6
Cost of Fireworks	450	0	0
Fire Insurance	225	0	0
	Rs. 19,471	4	7
Cost of articles bought for Stalls	2,670	7	11
	22,141	12	6
Lady Jenkins' Section			
Construction Rs. 925			
Lighting 250	1,175	0	0
Total Disbursements Rs.	23,316	12	6
Receipts as above Rs.	1,34,983	0	11
Less Disbursements as above	23,316	12	6
Balance Profit...Rs.	1,11,666	4	5

G. H. McCAUSLAND,
Honorary Treasurer.

Bombay, 22nd April 1902.

The Honorary Secretaries wish to take this opportunity of tendering their best thanks to all those who assisted in making Lady Northcote's Fancy Fete an undoubted success as shown in the above accounts.

To select any for special mention when all worked so well may seem invidious, but we cannot help expressing our special gratitude to those ladies and gentlemen who spent long and tiring days working on the Oval both before and during the Fete, and to whose unceasing exertions much of the success of the Fete is due.

Special thanks are also due to Mr. Nasserwanji N. Wadia, not only for the magnificent Electric installation provided and worked by his firm at their own expense, but also for the great assistance he gave in other ways and for the unvarying courtesy with which he complied with the many demands made upon his time and resources.

In conclusion we wish to thank all those who were working at the Fete as well as those of the public, with whom we came in contact, for the courtesy and consideration shown to us on all occasions.

MARSHALL REID,
T. W. BIRKETT,
W. E. CRUM,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

MR. RHODES'S WILL.

THE BATTLE WITH DELAREY.

A DURBAN COMMISSARIAT SCANDAL.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

THE terms of the will of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes have been published.

The sum of £100,000 bequeathed to Oriel College, Oxford University, includes £40,000 for the extension of the college building, while the remainder is to be devoted to improvements income, comforts, fellowships and general repairs. The importance of the residential system is emphasised.

The following endowments are conferred :—Sixty colonial scholarships at Oxford University (30 to be filled annually), of the yearly value of £300 and tenable for three years by male students, namely, three from Rhodesia, one each from the South African College, Stellenbosch College, Rondebosch Diocesan College, and St. Andrews College and School, Grahamstown. There are also to be one each from Natal, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Ontario, Quebec, Newfoundland, the Bermudas and Jamaica.

There are two similar scholarships, one filled yearly, to each of the 45 States and seven territories of the United States, and fifteen similar scholarships of £250 per annum for German students nominated by the Kaiser. The latter is in recognition of the promotion of the study of the English language in Germany.

Mr. Rhodes added in his will :—"A good understanding between England, Germany, and America will secure the peace of the world, and educational relations will form the strongest tie."

There are to be no religious orracial tests in connection with any of the scholarships. In the scholarships 30 points must be awarded for literary and scholastic attainments; 20 points for sports (to be decided by a schoolmates' ballot); 30 points for qualities of manhood, truth, and courage (to be decided by schoolmares' ballot); and 20 points for moral force of character (to be decided by report of head master). The scholarships total 175.

Mr. Rhodes's will is dated July 1st, 1899, with a codicil of January 18th, 1902. The codicil relates to his family and to the German bequests. The will deals with £3,000,000, including £2,000,000 to be devoted to education.

In stating his wish to be buried in Rhodesia, Mr. Rhodes said :—"I admire the grandeur and loneliness of the Matoppos, and I desire to be buried on the hill I call "View of the World."

Mr. Rhodes bequeathed the sum of £4,000 annually to preserve his grave and to transform the hill into a State burial ground for persons deserving well of their country after the federation of South Africa. A sum is to be devoted to the establishment of Bulawayo Park, and £2,000 for irrigation, forestry, and an agricultural college in Mashoonland.

Mr. Rhodes's late residence, Groote Schuur, is to be the residence of the federal Premier, with £1,000 a year for horses, carriages, and servants. The grounds in the meantime are to be used as a public park.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BATTLE WITH DELAREY.

SOME SEVERE FIGHTING.

Particulars concerning the fight in the western Transvaal between General Walter Kitchener and General Delarey show that on March 31st General Kitchener followed the trail of the Boer guns, and fought a running action in the bush for eight miles. On emerging from the bush on to the plains the Boers were reinforced, and the British were compelled to entrench. General Delarey and Commandant Kemp, who commanded the enemy, had a force of 1,500 men. After some close fighting the enemy were repulsed on all sides, and although Delarey urged the Boers to renew the attack, his efforts were in vain.

Surrenders are increasing in the Eastern Transvaal.

General De Wet is at Boshof, in the west of the Orange River Colony.

Military and civilian opinion at Pretoria is insisting that continuous and energetic "drives" will prove the quickest and surest road to peace.

The "Standards" correspondent at Pretoria states that despatch riders reached Klerksdorf on Monday with letters to Mr. Schalk-Burger from Mr. Steyn, who is with Generals Delarey and Kemp.

The despatches belong to and were forwarded by train to Mr. Schalk-Burger at Kroonstadt.

The lines of blockhouses are being extended around Ladysmith, in northern Natal. Railway traffic to the north of the Tugela River has been suspended, and the town guards at Ladysmith, Dundee, and Newcastle are being maintained at their full strength.

THE SCENE OF THE BATTLE.

London April 5th.—The battle between Generals Walter Kitchener and Delarey took place towards the Hartz River, which flows southwards from Lichtenburg into Bechuanaland near Taungs. The Canadian casualties numbered 53.

FOOD SUPPLIES AT DURBAN.

EXPOSED IN THE SUN.

A Durban correspondent of the Paris "Temps" declares that heaps of preserved meat and other viands are left exposed in the docks for a month at a time, or until fermentation sets up and necessitates their being thrown into the sea, and that any is similarly neglected. The same correspondent declares that many instances of carelessness elsewhere might be cited.

THE AUSTRALIAN EXECUTIONS.

TELEGRAM FROM LORD KITCHENER.

"NO EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES."

A Melbourne telegram, of April 6, says :—The Governor-General has received the following cablegram from Lord Kitchener with reference to the Australian officers who were executed in South Africa :—"In reply to your telegram, Morant, Handcock, and Witton were charged with 20 separate murders, including one of a German missionary, who had witnessed the other murders. Twelve of those murders were proved. From the evidence, it appears that Morant was the originator of the crimes, which Handcock carried out in a cold-blooded manner. The murders were committed in the wildest part of the Transvaal, known as Spelonken, about eighty miles north of Pretoria, on four separate dates, viz., July 2, August 11 and 23, and September 7. In one case, when eight Boer prisoners were murdered, it was alleged in defence that the murders had been committed out of a spirit of revenge for the ill-treatment of one of their officers, Lieutenant Hunt, who was killed in action. No such ill-treatment was proved. The prisoners were convicted after a most exhaustive trial, in which they were defended by counsel. There were, in my opinion, no extenuating circumstances. Lieutenant Witton was also convicted, but I commuted his sentence to penal servitude for life, in consideration of his having been under the influence of Morant and Handcock. Particulars of the proceedings have been sent Home."

STATEMENT BY THE WAR OFFICE.

"NO DOUBT AS TO GUILT OF ACCUSED."

The War Office has published the following statement respecting the crimes for which certain officers of the Bush Veldt Carbineers were convicted :—

"During July and August, the Bush Veldt Carbineers an irregular corps recruited in South Africa, but including men from other colonies, were employed in the wildest part of the Transvaal known as Spelonken, where they took a certain number of prisoners. During the month of October it came to the knowledge of the authorities that certain officers had been guilty of grave irregularities during the previous three months. An exhaustive investigation followed. A Court of Inquiry assembled on October 16, and resulted in five officers being tried by a general court martial at Pietersburg in January, when they were found guilty either as principals or accessories of twelve murders. Lieut P. J. Handcock and Lieut H. H. Morant were sentenced to death which sentences were afterwards confirmed and carried out. The same officers were also charged with murdering the Rev. C. Heese on August 23, and although there was a strong suspicion that Handcock instigated by Morant committed the deed the evidence was not sufficiently conclusive to justify conviction. Lieut. Witton was found guilty of murder but as he was present at the shooting of the Boer prisoners under the influence of Handcock and Morant the sentence in his case was commuted to penal servitude for life. Lieut. H. Picton was found guilty of manslaughter. Major Lenehan who was commanding the corps, and who became aware of the crimes after their committal, was convicted only of culpable neglect in omitting to report the circumstances. This officer was ordered to Australia, his dismissal from the service being unnecessary, owing to the previous disbandment of the corps. No doubt exists as to the guilt of the accused, whose plea in extenuation, that a member of their corps had suffered ill-treatment at the hands of the Boers, was not sustained by the evidence adduced at the trial. The sentences were such as would be inflicted on any officers found similarly guilty."

PARTICULARS OF THE EXECUTION.

Mr. G. Aldridge, who was a member of the Second South Australian Contingent, has received a sad letter from Mr. J. H. Morrow, a warder at Pretoria Gaol, with reference to the shooting of Lieuts. Morant and Handcock. Aldridge was a friend of Lieut. Morant. The letter is dated March, and reads as follows :—"Dear Geo.—I write these few lines to you on behalf of Lieut. H H Morant, who was shot here on February 27—two days ago—by order of a court-martial. His last words were that I should write and tell you that there were four officers, one South Australian, one Victorian, one New South Wales, and one New Zealander, concerned. The South Australian and the New South Welshman were shot, and the other were transported. It is quite a mystery here regarding the deed. All that I know is that they shot 33 Boers and that there are rumours in circulation that these Boers surrendered to them. Lieut. Morant told me that he was guilty of shooting the Boers, because they had shot his captain. I was the warder who was in charge of the officers during the last week that they had on earth. They faced their doom as brave as men could do. Everyone said it was a pity to shoot two such brave men, Lieut. Morant came out here with the South Australian Mounted Rifles with which you and I enlisted. He got a commission in the Bush Veldt Carbineers, and I went on the railway here and was transferred to this prison about six weeks ago. I was not here when they came here. They were in prison at Pietersburg for four months, and then they were transferred to Pretoria, where sentence was passed upon them to be shot next morning at 6 o'clock, and buried at 5 o'clock in the evening. There was a large number of Australians at the funeral, there being no less than 30 Australian officers. We got a hearse and mourning coach, and there was a very nice funeral. I felt it much. The only reply given by the men, when asked if they were ready, was 'Yes! where is your shooting party?' The men marched out hand in hand. The firing party went to blindfold them, but Morant said take this thing off,' and he then pulled it off. As the two sat down in their chairs awaiting death, Morant remarked; be sure and make a good job of it.' Morant folded his arms across his chest and looking them straight in the face, said 'that if they didn't fire, he would look down the barrels of their rifles for the bullets.' The firing party fired, and Morant got it all in the left side and died at once with his arms folded and his eyes open. You would have thought that he was alive."

THE FAMINE.

THE REMISSION OF ARREARS OF LAND REVENUE.

THE following Resolution of Government, dated Bombay Castle, 21st April, was issued yesterday :—

The Government of India have sanctioned the remission of arrears of land revenue due to famine to the extent of Rs. 1,30,00,000 in this Presidency. This sum of Rs. 1,30,00,000 is based on figures of actual or probable suspensions at the end of the revenue year 1900-1901 and of estimated suspensions for the current revenue year as reported by the Collectors from time to time. The intention is that the revenue collection of which it was considered desirable to suspend owing to the inability of those from whom it is due to pay it at once without hardship should now be remitted. In cases in which the suspensions were granted after detailed inquiry regarding crops reaped and ability to pay from resources at disposal they can now be converted into remmissions without further investigation. In cases in which there was merely an estimate of the amount of which it would be necessary to suspend the collection for the reason above stated it will now be necessary to determine to which individual occupants relief is due and whether the whole or only a proportion of the arrears due from them should be struck off the accounts in accordance with the intention above described. Of course occupants who reaped sufficient crops or have other means than borrowing of discharging their dues are not entitled to relief. These orders supersede the instructions contained in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8494, dated 5th December 1901, and all previous instructions inconsistent with them.

The Collectors of all districts in the Presidency proper in which there are arrears due to famine should submit through the Commissioner not later than 1st August 1902 final statements of the amounts remitted in accordance with these orders in the form appended to this Resolution. It will probably not be possible to make the actual remissions exactly the same as the amounts the collection of which it was estimated there would be sufficient reason for suspension, but if the estimates were made with care there should not be great divergence. The attention of the Collectors should at the same time be invited to paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 735, dated 1st April 1902 initiating test Government will be prepared to sanction temporary establishments on a limited scale for tabulating arrears in the several districts. The Commissioner in Sind should also be requested to obtain and submit a similar statement for the Thar and Parkar District.

RELIEF RETURNS.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Bombay and Sindh	165262	50702	215964
Punjab	...	2448	2448
Ajmer-Merwara	3922	833	4755
Total British Provinces	174184	53983	228167
Native States.			
Rajputana States	27063	4005	31068
Central India States	29051	868	29919
Baroda	19988	10802	30790
Bombay Native States	37423	5162	42884
Total Native States	113524	21137	134661
Grand Total	287703	75120	362823

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Bombay and Sindh	169123	48122	217518	+ 1584
Punjab	...	2428	2428	— 20
Ajmer-Merwara	9515	956	10471	+ 617
Total British Provinces	178941	51506	230447	+ 2280
Native States.				
Rajputana States	28831	4059	32890	+ 1822
Central India States	26962	1193	27558	— 2331
Baroda	21274	10772	32046	+ 1256
Bombay Native States	41187	5099	46290	+ 3506
Total Native States	117651	21230	138884	+ 4253
Grand Total	296593	72736	369331	+ 6533

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

Memorandum on famine relief operations in the Bombay Presidency for week ending 12th April 1902. Slight rain fell in parts of Kaira, the Panch Mahals, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Khandesh, Nasik, Bijapur and Belgaum. The prices of the staple food-grains rose slightly in Kaira, Ahmednagar and Nasik.

The result is an increase of 1,744 persons relieved, compared with the numbers for the preceding week,

	Preceding week.	Week under report
Workers	141,118	156,673
Dependants	10,022	12,355
Gratuitously relieved in poor-house and villages	50,700	48,186
Total	215,410	217,214

The numbers on relief works including dependants, have varied as follows :—Ahmedabad 2,372, Panch Mahals 709, Sholapur 655, Surat 233 Khandesh 147 Bijapur 91, Kaira 73 Ahmednagar 57 and Belgaum 12, acrease. Broach, 191 decrease.

DEPARTURE OF THE CLIVE.

THE R. I. M. S. Clive under the command of Captain A.J.G. Piffard, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with draft of 2nd West Riding Regiment comprising one officer and 154 men, rank and file draft of East Kent Regiment consisting of one officer and 147 men, rank and file and draft of 1st Royal Fusiliers, comprising one officer and 150 men rank and file, who arrived by the transport Syria on the 21st instant, from South Africa and were attached to the Colaba Depot. The men marched from Colaba to the Sassoon Dock, and were despatched by R. I. M. barges for embarkation on the Clive. She also conveyed six prisoners of the 2nd West Riding Regiment. Besides she conveyed a section of the Murree Mountain Battery, consisting of one British officer, 2 native officers, 90 men, 24 public followers and 2 private followers and one horse, transhipped from the B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Kola, which arrived from Karachi to-day.

The following are the names of the officers :—Lieut. A. G. Hewlett, 2nd West Riding Regiment; T. R. W. Baldwin, East Kent Regt.; Lieuts. E. G. Hart, R. G. A., B. S. Bartbett, R. A. M. C.

CHINESE TARIFF REVISION.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY MR. T. R. JERNIGAN.

SPEAKING at a meeting of the American Association of China at Shanghai on the 21st ult., Mr J. R. Jernigan made the following speech which has special significance read in connection with the "Times" comments on the action of British Merchants as announced in our telegram of yesterday :—

Mr. T. R. Jernigan said :—I venture to submit an opinion as to the advisability of revising the Treaties by incorporating a provision in them, providing for one tax, of a fair amount, on foreign importations, at the port of entry, and the abolition of all internal taxes, on such importations, as well as the abolition of all internal taxes on native merchandise for exportation. It is well-known that the present tax collected by the Chinese Government on foreign importations, at the port of entry, does not exempt such importations, from numerous other taxes when the importations are carried beyond Treaty limits to interior markets, and often before passing the Treaty limits. The internal tax, imposed on foreign and native merchandise by the Chinese administrative system, as it is carried along the highways and water-ways of the Empire, and which is called likin, is the greatest barrier to commercial intercourse with China, and no effort should be spared, in the interest of an enlarged and more valuable commerce, to promptly remove it. It is assume there is no member of this Association who would not promptly vote to

ABOLISH EVERY LIKIN STATION IN CHINA,

but doubtless the apprehension is, that if foreign nations agree for China to collect a larger taxon foreign importations, at the port of entry, in consideration that all the likin stations be abolished, China will not loyally execute her part of the agreement. Therein lies the chief ground of objection to, any increase of taxation and the objection is not without a reason founded in experience. But in the consideration of a subject as broad as commerce itself, it ought to be remembered, by those who expect to extend commercial relations with China, that there must be an end to the likin system, and that the annoying and hampering likin net, must be unstaked and thrown away forever, or all commerce with China will continue subject to regulations opposed to every sound principle of trade. If my American friends will imagine custom houses on the border lines of the States of the Union, and along the great waterways and highways of their country, they will readily recognise how utterly impossible it would have been for the achievements in agricultural, manufacturing and commercial wealth which have made our country the first nation of the world. Commerce between the states is

FREE AND WHOLLY UNTRAMMELLED.

And not only have our people enriched themselves but the inhabitants of other nations have grown rich in trading with them. It is a pardonable pride to remind you that our Government has grown so great in wealth that public taxes have been reduced in one year dois. 60,000,000, gold dollars, yet leaving the Treasury overflowing with wealth. No other nation ever approximated a similar success in finance, and a reason of the success of our country is in the organic structure which blots out our State lines and bids commerce to move about free anywhere within the borders of the Republic. With such an example before us of the simplicity of the one-tax system, and the advantages accruing from the freedom of internal commerce, there should be no delay in simplifying the entire tariff and revenue system of China, in order that the merchants of China as well as the merchants of other lands may know what fiscal regulations govern trade with this empire. The trade journals published at the commercial centres of the world, are seldom issued without containing leading editorial references to the growing importance of trade relations with China, and there is not a merchant who trades in the markets of China whose profits would not be immensely increased by the abolition of the likin system. Only a few days ago one of the most energetic and intelligent merchants at Shanghai informed me that trade in Northern China was less interfered with by the likin system, than it was in other parts of the empire, and, in this connection, I specially commend to your attention the fact that the three Northern ports took of the 4,504, 857 p

and gentlemen at tea parties, matchless in munificence and popularity and I believe the Empress would welcome any plan and aid that would enable her to abolish a system which prevents the revenue of the Empire from flowing direct to Peking and not through as at present so many intermediate hands. If I believed that the one-tax principle would prove in-operative to abolish likin, I would think as many others, but am convinced that the very objectionable likin system will never be abolished if those new year Chinas faith continue in that year. Whether the one tax shall be fifteen per cent or less I should be guided by the opinion of experts on the subject of tariffs. All Americans must hold in the highest appreciation the attention the President is giving to the interest of their trade relations with the Orient and there can be no doubt but that Mr Roosevelt will see that every treaty stipulation fostering and protecting that interest will be faithfully observed and honourably made effectual.

J. MACKAY'S PROPHECY.

At a public dinner given in Shanghai a month ago, in proposing the toast of 'Our Trade and Industries,' Sir James Mackay, the British Commissioner for the Revision of the Chinese Treaties, said:—Gentlemen, you will, I am sure agree with me that probably the greatest impediment to the commercial prosperity of China is the system of raising revenue by means of taxing goods while they are in transit through the country. When one considers the delays, the squeezes, and above all the uncertainties to which goods are subjected as they pass to their markets in China, one is inclined to marvel not that the trade of China is so small in proportion to its population as compared with other countries, but that any trade exists at all. One of the greatest curses of China is the detestable system of likin barriers which everywhere obstruct the trade. Another is the grotesque idea that the foreigner will come forward and spend his money in mines, and railways, not with the object of benefiting himself but with the sole intention of enriching the Government! Let China wipe her likin barrier blots from the face of the earth, let her induce European capitalists to open mines and to build railways by offering them reasonable terms, and before many years are over you will find that her people will awaken from their sleep of ages, prosperity and plenty will reign where misery and poverty now prevail; and in the track of these will come peace and contentment. If China can be induced to adopt enlightened counsels. I venture to predict that before very long there will be no occasion to wish for much increase to the trade and commerce of Shanghai. In my mind's eye I can see a fine of wharves stretching from Shanghai to Woosung, the Huangpu not a shallow creek as it is at present, but a waterway full of largest vessels in the world, with the Woosung Bar a thing of the past. I can see another Cardiff established on the Yangtze and your country retreats instead of being in the depths of the country as they are now, will be in the centre of Shanghai.

THE 2ND CEYLON CONTINGENT FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

A HITCH OVER THE ARMY REGULATIONS.

"Will the Contingent be able to go?' This is the question which arises as a result of the necessity (pointed out, we learn, by Major-General Sir Hector MacDonald) of the men being, according to the Army conditions, efficient in 1901 and once before within the last five years. It has been found out that only about 30 or 40 are thus qualified, and the authorities have taken the only alternative, namely, to wire to the War Office asking them to make an exception in the present case. The reply to the telegram is being awaited, and in the meanwhile there is a good deal of uncertainty about the movements of the Contingent. The authorities refuse any information on the subject, and pressmen have been requested not to wind about the Cenotaph in Barrack Square so that, at present, all that can be gathered, in addition to the information we are able to give above, is that the full number of men have arrived, and most of them have now passed through the doctors' hands.

"When are the men to be sworn-in?" This was a question which Capt. Stewart was unable to answer, with any amount of certainty: and, questioned about it several members of the Contingent seemed very hazy on the matter. Some thought they were to be sworn-in at 11 a.m., some at 2 p. m., but the swearing-in did not come off. Others believed that the swearing-in ceremony would not take place till a reply was received from the War Office.

As regards the names of the candidates for the second South African corps, we have been specially requested not to publish them yet, exception, even having been taken to the few names already published. We notice, however, that some of those hoping to go with the Contingent are well-known planters representing both up-country and the Kelani Valley. In addition to Lieut. T. Y. Wright, it is understood that two or three members of the previous Contingent are joining. In the case of Mr. T. Y. Wright, we may repeat what he said to a representative of this paper when he returned from South Africa:—"Yes, I don't mind going back; but not as a Tommy; it's a bit too thick."

Most of the Indian members of the Contingent have now arrived, and it is understood that a good many of them can comply with the conditions as regards efficiency. One of them, however, it is stated, has had to return owing to misbehaviour.

IN CASE THE CONTINGENT DOES NOT GO.

Asked what their position would be in case the War Office refused to grant the desired concession and the Contingent was unable to go, one or two of the men spoke of the hard lines they would experience. "Most of us have given up or billets, you know," said one planter, "and some of us have given up our homes, and it will be jolly inconvenient for us. We had not bargained for this condition. We were wired to and were told that the Contingent was going, that it would be attached to a line regiment, and we were asked whether we would join. We said we would, and here is a difficulty which may land us in a sorry plight." Meanwhile, the late-comers were being medically examined to-day and enrolled. The men, thanks to the generosity of the Galle Face Hotel management, are being boarded at the hotel, and the majority are now under canvas. In Sergt.-Major Fairholm, of the C. L. I. a smart and efficient Non.-Com. of the Regulars has been secured on the staff, and we understand that he is still awaiting orders. Sergt.-Major Fairholm's appointment is a popular one, as he was well-known as Instructor to the C. M. I. during Sergt.-Major Money's absence, and Captain Stewart may depend on his giving him valuable assistance in working out details and putting things into shape.

As regards the uniforms and accoutrements of the Contingent, we have been unable to gather any information on this point. There will, it is understood, be parades later and an inspection by the Major General.—"Times of Ceylon."

RECRUITS FROM UPPER INDIA.

CAREFUL inquiries have been made regarding the supply of recruits from Upper India to replace the Madras sepoys of the four battalions which are to be mustered out. It is understood that the result is satisfactory. Men of a good stamp can be procured, and recruiting for the Punjab and Bengal Commands will not be seriously interfered with. It is well known that Commandants of Infantry battalions in these two Commands have a weakness for the tall Sikh, the Punjabi Mahomedan, and the long-limbed Pathan. The result has been that the men of smaller stature, though physically strong and well-knit, have not been enlisted to any considerable extent. During the last year or two, however, some of these have been taken, as new regiments have been formed, and it has been proved that they make good soldiers. The supply of these is plentiful; and now that it has been tapped, there should be no difficulty about recruiting. The experiments by the way, which have been made in enlisting trans-frontier tribesmen have not been very successful if we except the case of the Afridis; but failure is probably due to the fact that there has been too much mixing up of men from various tribes in one and the same company. If the plan were adopted of raising, say, one company from any specified tribe or clan, and placing it in a selected regiment, where the British officers could be trusted to pay special attention to the newcomers, a greater measure of success might be gained. By slow degrees more companies could be raised, and the tribesmen, who took kindly to soldiering, would themselves induce their kinsmen to enlist. There will be difficulty, no doubt, in any case at first, as men of predatory habits cannot readily be taught honesty, or be brought under discipline but patience and tact will go far to overcome the initial obstacles. It should be remembered that certain tribes—notably the Mahsuds, who are such a thorn in our side—eke out their means of subsistence by raiding and when they are summarily prevented from harassing their neighbours, some way of giving them a livelihood should be opened to them. Service in the Army or in the Border Militia seems the best plan. The Militia Corps are limited in number, while the Army can take hundreds of men annually if their fighting-quality is established. Every tribesman who turns out a good soldier helps on the specification of the borderland: he earns a wage more than sufficient to keep him and his family benefits by his surplus pay, eventually by his pension. The Afridis, for example, draw 3 1-2 lakhs annually for military service alone: a big sum for a single tribe. They have come to understand the advantage of soldiering and they enlist willingly. The Mahsud admittedly has many bad qualities but he can fight and it is fighting men that we want. There is already one company of Derwesh Khel Waziris in the 26th Baluchistan Infantry, and one company of Mahsuds in the 24th Beluchis. No doubt they have been more difficult to handle than ordinary Pathan recruits; but we believe that a fairly large proportion are turning out well. Might not additional companies be raised in other regiments and thus some permanent effect be produced upon the tribe as a whole?"—"Pioneer."

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of friends and supporters of the Bombay branch of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was held last evening in the Cathedral Boys' School, Colonel C. B. Mayne, R. E, presided; and there was a pretty good attendance of ladies and gentlemen.

The Rev. J. H. Lord, the Secretary of the Society read the annual report for the past year from which the following are extracts:—

REPORT.

The Report for the past year can be but brief and is also unsensational. It is a record, nevertheless, of ground everywhere fairly maintained, and, in some directions, of actual progress gained.

The latter portion of the year was one of much difficulty in the Book Depot, owing to sickness and changes in the staff. In spite, however, of disadvantageous circumstances, it is satisfactory to be able to record that the total number of publications sold during the period under review has largely exceeded the amount of sales of the previous two years; and also that, while the value of books purchased from various sources for re-sale has been more than that of those purchased last year. At the close of the year Mrs. Saunders, who had held the post of Superintendent of the Depot since July 1899, resigned her post owing to family reasons. Her place has been filled by Miss M. Fernandez, who shows good promise of filling the post with ability. It is a regrettable matter that the income this year from offertories once more shows a serious reduction. Having improved during the years 1899 and 1900 when the amounts received by offertories reached, respectively, of Rs. 508-8-11 and Rs. 679-7-10, the income through offertories has this year sunk to only Rs. 377-2-3. If we deduct the amount of Rs. 148-6-8 sent by the St. Thomas cathedral, the remaining amount received through offertories in 1901 is, indeed one, unworthy of the Diocese. The income from subscriptions this year has somewhat exceeded that of last year, Rs. 261 having received as against Rs. 205 last year.

The great feature of the year under the head of vernacular work has been the publication of the New and Revised Edition of the Marathi Book of Common Prayer, a full account of which was given by anticipation in last year's Annual Report. The new book came for sale into the Society's Depot in June last, and up to the end of last year the sales of the eight-anna Edition, of which 3,000 copies were printed, had amounted to 648 copies. 74 copies were likewise sold in a half-leather binding at Rs. 1-4 each. An Abridged Edition of 1,000 copies, which was published at the same time, at the price of 4 annas a copy, sold out at once.

DECEASE OF MEMBERS.

It is with sorrow that the committee have to record the death, since the last Report was issued of two of their members, Mr. J. Jackson, the late Principal of the Robert Money School, had done kind service to the Society, both as its translator Referee and also as member of the Translation Committee. The Rev. C. Gilder, whose death took place but recently, was for a very long term of years connected with the Society. As long ago as 1875, and regularly ever onwards, Mr. Gilder's name appears as a Member of the Selected Committee; and, for several years previously to that, till as far back as to 1852 at least he appears as a Member of the Bombay General Committee. From 1880 onwards till his resignation in 1897, Mr. Gilder was an honorary Officer of the Society, sometimes as Secretary, sometimes as Treasurer, sometimes as both combined. It was only with the weakening of his powers that he relinquished his good work for the Society.

In conclusion, while grateful for the Divine blessing which has enabled them to record a continued fruit of their labours, the Committee would earnestly look forward to a revival of that better support which shall place the Society's work in the Diocese on a better footing, and shall enable the Committee to give a more befitting account of the trust committed to them.

Colonel Mayne in addressing the meeting, said he regretted neither the Bishop of the diocese nor the Archdeacon had been able to be present that evening to record their official sense, he might say of the great need of urgent help to the Society. They had heard what were the great difficulties which the Bombay branch of the Society had had to contend with during the past year; but they had at the same time to be very thankful for the Divine help that had enabled the Branch to guide itself successfully through those difficulties. It was also a matter for congratulation that despite these difficulties they found that compared with the previous year, the total number of publications had increased during the year under review, and the debt of the parent Society had decreased. The stock in the book depot had also increased. The chairman considered it a very good record, and it was due to the great care which their secretary, the Rev. Mr. Lord, bestowed upon his work. He must say that he had always felt they owed a great deal to Mr. Lord for the very generous manner in which he gave up his time to look after their small book depot. With regard to the vernacular work they might remember with what gladness the Lord Bishop spoke two years ago of the approaching conclusion of the Marathi translation of the Book of Prayers. It was the greatest work that had been recently undertaken, and it would not be long before they would be able to recognise the great importance of that work for the Bombay Presidency. They had often heard that their great Commanders, both in the Army and Navy, won their great battles by appealing to their men to do their duty. And why? Because the great lesson which their catechism taught them was "Duty." And it was that sense of duty which they carried in whatever part of the world they had gone. Englishmen had first their Book of Prayer, and then came the translation of the Bible, which had also its effect upon the formation of their national character. It was absolutely necessary, he thought, to translate these two books in the vernaculars of this country, if they sincerely desired to fulfil the mission which had brought them to India. Col. Mayne next appealed to the laity in this city to be more generous in their response to the appeals of the clergy for funds. In concluding his remarks, the chairman said the Society had sustained distinct loss by the deaths of Mr. J. Jackson and the Rev. C. Gilder.

COLONEL OLIVIER'S MOTION.

Col. H. D. Olivier, in moving the adoption of the report, referred to the falling off in the subscriptions to the Society in recent years. He said when he looked at the amount of subscriptions given thirty-seven years ago, he found that it was twelve times as much as what was received last year. He regretted that the people in this Presidency did not know enough of the work done by the Society. He noticed in 1895 there was a greater fervour in foreign mission than what was seen now, and that, he believed, was probably due to a misconception of the proverb that "charity begins at home." He had in his hands the report of the Home Society, and looking at the list of the various kinds of work done by it, he would say that they in Bombay would never be able to do even any appreciable part of that work. The work of the Society in Bombay had been more particularly restricted to the vernacular work which had been a very fine work indeed.

The Rev. Father Biscoe seconded the proposition. He paid a tribute of praise to the Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Lord, who, he said, threw an immense deal of enthusiasm into his work. He might say that had it not been for the self-sacrificing labours and zeal of Mr. Lord their Book Depot would have been closed years ago for want of support. It had now been placed on a very satisfactory basis, and was a great boon to them in Bombay. The speaker next referred to the apathy shown to the missionary work in up country.

The proposition was put to the vote and carried.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

The secretary then announced that the following gentlemen had been nominated on the select committee:—The Hon. Mr. Fulton, Colonel Dimmock, the Rev. Canon Hill, the Rev. Father Biscoe, the Rev. Canon Roberts, the Rev. Canon Ledgard, Mr. F. S. Pannett, the Rev. F. C. W. Hatchell, Colonel Olivier, Mr. G. E. C. Bowen, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, Rev. C. H. Bateman, and the Rev. Father Nicholson.

The Rev. Canon Ledgard moved that the following gentlemen be nominated, for appointment by the parent Society, to form with the Secretary the Translation Committee for the ensuing year:—The Rev. Canon Ledgard, the Rev. Father Nicholson, the Rev. D. L Joshi, the Rev. Canon Roberts, the Rev. J. W. Kemble, the Rev. H. C. Bateman, Mr. B. V. Athawale, and Mr. N. G. Wellinker; and that the following gentlemen be asked to act as translation referees:—Mr Rev. Canon Ledgard, the Rev. Canon Taylor, the Rev. N. V. Athawale, the Rev. C. King, the Rev. C. S. Ravingtun, the Rev. D. K. Shindi, Mr. B. N. Athawale, and Mr. N. G. Wellinker.

Col. Olivier seconded the proposition, which was carried.

The Rev. H. T. H. Rountree proposed that the Rev. Canon Hill and the Rev. C. F. W. Hatchell be elected to form, with the secretary, ex-Officio, the sub-committee for the purpose of Rule XX, which empowered the committee to pronounce on the fitness or otherwise of the books other than those approved of by the Society.

The Rev. J. W. Kemble seconded the proposition, and it was agreed to.

VOTES OF THANKS.

The Rev. J. H. Lord moved that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. C. B. Jeaffreson for his kindness in auditing a third time the accounts of the Bombay Diocesan committee; to the governing body of the Cathedral Boys' School and to Mr. T. A. Savage, headmaster of the school, for the use of a room and its preparation for the meeting.

The proposition was carried.

THANKS TO THE SECRETARY.

Mr. N. G. Wellinker next moved that the Society owed a deep debt of gratitude to the Rev. J. H. Lord for the manner in which he had discharged his duties as its Secretary. He said what was done at the meeting that night bore abundant testimony to the self-sacrifice and self-devotion of Mr. Lord in connection with his laborious duties as Secretary of the Society.

The Chairman seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

The Rev. Mr. Lord briefly thanked the meeting for their kindness and said that the work he had undertaken was a labour of love to him.

A vote of thanks to the chair concluded the proceedings.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Trust, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Mr. S. Rebsch, presiding. There were present General Sir James Willcocks, Colonel H. D. Olivier, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Major Mayer, Mr. C. H. Armstrong, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

REPRESENTATION BY PATHARE PRABHU COMMUNITY.

The Trustees considered a representation made to them by the Pathare Prabhu community, regarding the acquisition of their Dharamsala property in connection with Scheme No. 4. The petitioners asked that the property be not acquired by the Trust.

The Board resolved to inform the petitioners that in case the Trust required the property in question, they would give them a fresh site in the neighbourhood.

WODEHOUSE ROAD ESTATE.

The Board next considered a memorandum from the Trust Engineer, submitting for sanction a plan, showing the additional servants' accommodation on the upper floor of the building on site No. 4, Wodehouse Road Estate.

The Chairman said that he could see no objection to the additional accommodation asked for being raised on the building in question.

The plan was approved.

PARSEE PUNCHAYAT AND THE TRUST.

The Board considered a letter from the Secretary of the Parsee Punchayat, stating that they regretted that in spite of the assurance given by H. E. the Governor-in-Council that there was no disposition on the part of the City Improvement Trust to cause unnecessary hardship or inconvenience, the Board had not agreed even to the reasonable modification asked for by the Punchayat in their letter dated the 17th February last. Under the circumstances there was no alternative left but to reluctantly accept the terms offered by the Board in connection with the acquisition of their property in connection with scheme No. IV.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha thought the Punchayat had been raising a false cry. As a Trustee on the Board he would publicly say there was no real hardship in the matter.

The letter was recorded.

1ST NAGPADA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

In the absence of the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, C.I.E., who had given notice of motion, Dr. A. G. Viegas asked the chairman (1) What data exist as to the actual number of persons displaced by the First Nagpada Improvement Scheme, their occupation and the rents formerly paid by them for their Nagpada rooms? (2) Can the number of families displaced, or the number of men, women and children he gives? (3) Where have the people removed to, and what rents are they now paying? (4) How many of the residents of the Agripada Chawls are persons displaced by the Nagpada Scheme?

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha said that as the people displaced by the first Nagpada Scheme had scattered all over the town, it was now impossible to give actual number.

The chairman said that he could give the actual population of the Nagpada District from the last census, but he could give no information as to the occupation and the rents formerly paid by the residents of that district.

Dr. Viegas said that he wanted as much information as the chairman could possibly give.

Mr. Sheppard said that the only information available would be with regard to the first part of question No. 1 and the whole of question No. 4.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said that information could be obtained as to the population of the district before the Improvement scheme was carried out, the existing population and the number of residents in the Agripada Chawls.

After some discussion it was resolved that the Chairman should give information asked for in the first part of the question No. 1 and the whole of question No. 4.

After transacting some other business the Board adjourned.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING FUND.

THE report of the St. George's Hospital Nursing Fund, Bombay, shows that during the year ended March 31st ult, the receipts, exclusive of donations for the Additional Quarters, but inclusive of fees received from private raising, totalled Rs. 5,02,267-5-5 and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 59,443-14-8.

A balance of Rs. 4,373-0-4 was carried forward to next year's account which is satisfactory, but it should be remembered the average monthly expenditure reaches about Rs. 4,200, and it is therefore very necessary the public should continue to generously support this institution. There is still a debt Rs. 11 803-15 11 on the Additional Quarters, which have cost Rs. 45,655, and it is most desirable this should be cleared off as soon as possible. The cost of the up-keep of the present hospital staff of nurses totals about Rs. 28,758 for the year, towards which expenditure Government, inclusive of the special grant, contributed Rs. 13 700. The fees earned by the private Nursing staff amounted to Rs. 21,322-4-0 and the cost of the up-keep of this establishment came to about Rs. 19,144. Captain Burnett, formerly Resident Surgeon, has been succeeded by Captain Jackson. Mr Reidie, who has acted as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer for some time, tendered his resignation in view of leaving for England, and Mr. Chrystal has very kindly consented to act in his place.

COMPLAINT AGAINST THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On the 12th current my friend Mr. Dhuru had the honour of addressing the Secretary of the Bombay Improvement Trust to allow him to complete his chawl on his ground lying to the west of the B. B. and C. I Railway line at Dadar as all land on that side has been excepted from the operation of the Dadar Matunga Scheme of the Trust by the Resolution of the Local Government on the said Scheme published in your valued journal of the 15th idem. Notwithstanding that such a Resolution has been passed, the Secretary in his reply dated the 17th instant, says that the request therein made cannot be complied with as the Scheme is still under consideration. How could the scheme be still under consideration in the face of the said Resolution? The Trust Scheme has to an enormous extent told on the interests of the land holders of Mahim and Dadar since the fulmination of the Scheme for the last three years for all transactions and improvements regarding land have been put a stop to by the Trust decree and the Trust Law. May I ask who is to be held responsible for all losses sustained by landholders since the proclamation of the Scheme and for still refusing permission to build on and improve lands after the publication of the above Resolution?—Yours, &c.

H. V. RANJIT,

Dadar Health Camp, 22nd April.

THE TELEGRAPH MUTINY MEMORIAL.

THE following is a copy of a telegram sent to Mr. W. Brendish from the Calcutta Telegraph Staff on his being invested with the Victorian Order by H. E. the Viceroy at the unveiling of the Telegraph Mutiny Memorial at Delhi on the 19th instant:—

To station Delhi. To W. Brendish, Esq., M. V. O. From station Calcutta, Calcutta Telegraph Staff.

We heartily congratulate you and are proud of you members of our service have laid down their lives for the state and public in the fever smitten jungles of Burma among the snows of Kashmir, and to the knife of the assassin in tracts but little known, but "the telegram that saved India" will remain a monument to loyal and patriotic zeal as permanent as that unveiled by His Excellency today. Long may the "operator" who signalled it live to wear the decoration conferred upon him by an appreciative Government this day.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot. 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

OUR Ahmedabad correspondent writes:—The total mortality of the city during the week ending Thursday last was 228. Of this number 150 persons died from fever, 29 from respiratory diseases, one from plague 14 from bronchitis and the rest from various other causes. There was a decrease in the number of total deaths by 38. In the 30 relief works of the district 36,000 famine stricken people were employed on an average per day. In the 6 poorhouses 18,000 persons were supported by the authorities. This week the weather was more sultry, the thermometer readings having varied from 105 to 108 degrees in the shade.

At a special general meeting of the Municipality which was held in the Ripon Hall, on Friday last under the presidency of Rao Bahadhur Himatlal Dhirajram, a requisition, presented by 17 members according to the Municipal rules, was placed before the Council, in order to revise the terms of the resolution, with respect to the appointment of a Mechanical Engineer to be employed on the Dudheswer Water Works, Mr. L. M. Wadia proposed and Mr. F. C. Taraporewala seconded that a Mechanical Engineer of the first grade be appointed on the Dudheswer Water Works on a monthly salary of Rs 100 rising to Rs. 200. Dr. Joseph Benjamin proposed an amendment which was, however, ruled out of order by the president. The original proposition on being put to the vote was adopted by a majority of 22 to 4.

An influential meeting of Mahomedans assembled in the Bholanath Ladies, Institute in order to express their thankfulness to the British Government for admitting Mr. Abdulamia Usmanmia Khureshi, M. A., into the provincial service of the presidency. Kazi Saheb Mahomed Gulamraja presided.

Rao Bahadhur Lalshanker Umiashanker, Dewan Bahadhur Ambalal Sakerlal and Dr. Joseph Benjamin, together with the other Mahomedan gentlemen, made suitable speeches, thanking the government and congratulating the recipient of the honour of having been in the Service, which is next only to the Indian Civil service. More of the speakers highly eulogised the action of the Government, and observed at the same time, that it was a high compliment to the whole community. Resolutions were unanimously passed, a copy of which will be duly sent to the Government of Bombay.

The members of the Ahmedabad Schools Athletic Association invited the leading citizens at the Lal Darwaza Cricket Ground, to witness a Prize Cricket Match, played by the boys of the four High Schools of the city. The team of the Ahmedabad High School proved successful. Hence four prizes of the value of Rs. 50 were distributed among four best players, a Hindu gentleman having sent Rs. 50 to the Head Master of the Ahmedabad High School for the purpose. Mr. S. L. Batchelor, I. C. S., presided and distributed the prizes.

Mr. H. H. Deane, the Resident Engineer, is to be entertained this day at the Railway Mechanics, Institute, on the occasion of his leaving the station for Mhow, by his friends and subordinates. Mr. Dean is of a very quiet and reserved disposition and has been very popular among his subordinates.

SNAKES.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Its venom has a most unique effect if one is to believe the story told of a captain who was bitten by one when bathing in Moulmein. He immediately felt an access of gaiety, became more chatty and more sociable, felt permeated by an agreeable warmth, and was a prey to a pleasant not in the least a painful excitement. But all this joy did not prevent him dying seventy-two hours after he had been bitten, although he had sought to counteract the poison by drinking much spirits during that time.

The only creature really immune to the poison of the snake in the snake himself, and that immunity is in proportion to his own venom. Science has followed this road in its endeavours to produce an anti-toxin. Dr. Calmette has found and utilised in the virus of snakes a remedy and a preventive, and to test the virtue of the prophylactic he has experimented with the venom of snakes from every quarter of the world, cobras, rattlesnakes, the Egyptian asp, European and African vipers, the Martinique snake and the black and tiger snakes of Australia. The serum prepared from cobra venom is efficacious against all snake poison. Dr. Calmette in person had an unforeseen opportunity of testing the value of his own serum, for he was bitten by one of his experimental cobras:—the Doctor did not die, but he had to amputate his finger in consequence of complications that followed. The early application of the antidote is a difficulty which will always exist, for snakes do not have calling hours, but do their evil deeds for most part in the silence and retirement of the jungle. But that a remedy has been found most scientists are agreed.

THE FAR EAST

ARREST ON THE STEAMER OCEANIEN.

THE "Kobe Chronicle" of the 20th ult. reports:—On the application of the Yokohama Chibo Saibansho, acting on complaint laid by Dr. Masujima, the Kobe Court issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of Mr F. Herb, a Yokohama merchant, whose bankruptcy was recently announced. Mr. Herb had booked his passage homeward by the French mail, and was arrested about 1 o'clock yesterday on board the vessel, which was lying at the pier at Kobe. He was taken to the Chino Saibansho, and placed under examination, when he stated that he would return to Yokohama if his presence there was required. On this understanding Mr. Herb was released, having stated that he would return to Yokohama by the Hakusan maru, leaving to-day. In justice to Mr. Herb it should be stated that he held a permit from the Yokohama Chibo Saibansho to proceed to France, and had therefore quite openly taken a ticket for Marseilles. The accusation now brought against him is of a criminal nature, but no particulars are to hand.

ANOTHER FILLIPINO GENERAL CAPTURED.

General Mariano Noriel and staff are at last in the toils and held as prisoners of war, having been captured by Captain Bamford and his men of the 28th Infantry. The captain received information that the so-called General was in the neighbourhood with four or five followers, making his way to the coast, in the hope of securing passage to some foreign port, having heard of the numerous surrenders that were taking place and fearing the authorities would discover his whereabouts. They located his camp on the 23rd March near Manunung, surrounded it, and took the entire outfit under their protection. It consisted of the General, Commandant Villegas, Captain Berez, Lieutenant Magano and five soldiers who were acting as a bodyguard. They also secured all his personal effects and letters, and the personal letters and official papers of General Malvar, who, it is believed, is in the neighbourhood, if not actually in the outfit under disguise. That Malvar was not far away at the time, there can be no doubt, otherwise his official papers and personal letters would not have been captured.

CURRENCY OF THE PHILIPPINES.

An animated discussion of the currency question came up on the 26th ult. at the meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce in Manila. Most of the speakers seemed sturdily opposed to an insular 'token' dollar, but it was hard for them to arrive at any agreement as to what is wanted. Mr. M. F. Lowenstein made a motion that a cable be sent to the President of the United States from the Chamber, calling attention to the present currency evils and asking that immediate action be taken by Congress. Mr. Lowenstein said that while Congress was undoubtedly aware of the situation here, it probably was not aware of the seriousness of it. Mr. J. P. Shanks spoke earnestly against the coinage of an American peso. He said that Americans in coming to these islands had renounced no part of their citizenship, and were entitled to all the blessings they enjoyed at home, among them, American money. Major Bishop also said that he thought the natives of these islands were entitled to the best money that could be had and that he considered American money the best. Mr. Lowenstein's motion was carried, with a rider to the effect that a committee be appointed to consider what remedy is best and report before sending the message. The matter will come up again for discussion at the next meeting, in two weeks.

ANTI-CHRISTIAN OUTBREAK IN HONAN.

A telegraphic memorial from Hsi Liang, Governor of Honan, states that a large mob of villagers and townsmen of Piyang, Kaotien and other places in Honan, incensed at being compelled to pay extra taxes for the liquidation of the War Indemnity, and considering the Christians to be the cause of this new burden, went to a place, called Chuye where they attacked the family of a native Christian named Yeh and killed four of its members; that the mob then proceeded to another place, known as Chingtien, where they murdered one native Christian; and that after this, the mob left for another place named Wuchinkou, where they destroyed a chapel and the lives of four native Christians by fire, and killed four other native Christians by other means, that there were no foreigners involved; and that troops have been despatched to the places of disturbance and the Magistrate of Piyang-tsien has been removed from office.

THE NOISES OF THE NIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Not so very long ago the daily papers contained, I think, complaints from the dwellers in flats in the Fort of the noises of sorts to which they were subjected. Such noises as they reported do not disturb me, for the top of Cumballa Hill is ordinarily one of the quietest spots in Bombay during the day and night with the exception of one disturbance which is a very real trouble to a light sleeper like myself. I refer to the gongs which very many of my neighbours now possess and use after dark.

The night watchman appears to have become an institution in our neighbourhood, and with his advent has come an instrument of torture in the shape of a gong on which with more vigor than discretion he tolls the parting hour. If he did it with a drum stick or something of that sort the knell might be decorous and unobjectionable, but when it is bare iron on bare iron as seems to be the usual practice, the result is not accurately expressed by the word knell.

I am told that the gong is required firstly to indicate that the watchman is alert, and secondly, that thieves may be scared away when they hear it. I don't see why my slumbers should be disturbed in order that somebody may be satisfied his watchman is awake, and as to thieves being scared I should imagine the striking time since the gong is a fixture would be their opportunity. I have never succeeded in counting quite how many gongs go off every sixty minutes. Two are an abominable nuisance to me, other two are a partial disturbance and the more distant probably seven or eight come in as a softer chorus. To strike the hour of twelve takes five or six minutes to complete usually. The Police say they can do nothing, and that I must go to a Magistrate. I don't want to do this if I can help it, and perhaps my neighbours may yet grow less obdurate. Meantime I shall be glad to hear from anybody on Cumballa Hill or Malabar Hill who complains of being disturbed from the same cause.—I am, &c.,

ARTHUR LESLIE.

Altamont Lodge, Cumballa Hill, 22nd April.

NEW TELEGRAPH CABLES TO THE MALAY ARCHIPELAGO.

WRITING to the "Times" a correspondent says:—In July 1901, a telegraph convention was signed between Germany and Holland, the importance of which transpired only recently, when the Dutch Government laid a Bill, embodying its main provisions, before the States-General at The Hague for their approval.

The details of this joint scheme are very elaborate. In substance, however, it furnishes the two signatory Powers with the requisite authority to establish a new telegraphic communication between Germany and Holland, on the one hand, and their Asiatic possessions on the other, by means of cables, which shall be under the joint control of the two Powers and independent of the British cable companies concerned. It is proposed to accomplish this end by the formation of a German-Dutch cable company, the seat of which will probably be at Cologne. This cable company is to obtain the exclusive concession for laying telegraph cables from Menado, the chief place of Northern Celebes, to the island of Guam, belonging to the group of the Marianas, now in the possession of Germany, and from Guam to Shanghai. At Guam these cables will connect with the American Pacific cable between San Francisco, and the Philippines. The Dutch Government having undertaken to lay a cable between Menado and Balik Papan, in Borneo, where a telegraphic communication already exists with Java, the result of the whole scheme, when completed, will be the establishment of an independent German Dutch cable communication with the colonies of the two States in Asia, and with China, by way of San Francisco.

The German-Dutch Cable Company, to be formed at Cologne, with articles of association to be approved by the Governments of the two States, will receive, during a period of (at most) 20 years an annual subsidy, which, in the case of Germany, will amount to about 50,000l., and in the case of the Netherlands to about 14,000l. But up to 90 per cent. of the receipts of the company will be used for the purpose of reducing the annual subventions. The joint control of the two Powers will be exercised by an international directorate, one quarter of the directors being German subjects, and as many again Dutch subjects. Of the two managing directors, one must be a German, the other a Netherlander. The two Governments will, moreover, be represented on the board of the cable company by an official commissary. The convention, as far as its contents are known, contains an important proviso. In case of disputes concerning its interpretation, the signatory Powers agree to invoke, and abide by, the decision of the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

But to the text of the treaty itself there is added a protocol, the contents of which are secret, and which protocol, has therefore, not been laid before the States-General. This has provoked some adverse criticism in the Dutch Press, which points out that such arrangements conflict with Article 59 of the Dutch Constitution providing that all treaties whereby a cession of territory or an imposition of financial burdens is contemplated must be laid before the Legislature in full. And, naturally enough a deal of speculation has been set afoot as to what the secret protocol may or may not contain, and in how far the convention itself may be affected by it. It is considered very likely that the contents of the said protocol are of a political nature, and deal with the dangers arising out of a state of war at some future date, against which the contracting Powers may want to arm themselves beforehand as much as possible. The treaty itself does not profess to contemplate a state of war. By it the contracting Powers aim at safeguarding an independent cable communication with their colonies in times of peace. But how could the same independence be maintained in a state of war? It will be remembered that, when the international conference for the protection of submarine cables met in Paris 20 years ago, the British Commissioners declared that they could not sign the convention then drafted unless the Powers represented at the conference agreed to the principle that belligerents would be left free to act when involved in war. The said Powers did so agree, and the treaty of March 1884, contains a proviso to the effect desired by England at that time.

How the Americans acted in the Philippines during their war with Spain, is well known; and it is taken for granted on the Continent that, if England became involved in a European war, she would no more respect the neutrality of submarine cables belonging to belligerents than the Americans did at Manila. In the interests of international commerce such neutrality of cables would be, no doubt, highly desirable. The time may come when the advocates of neutral submarine cables will be able to carry their point; but obviously the German and Dutch Governments are of the opinion that the prospects of immediate reform in this direction are not very bright at the present moment; and hence their secret protocol above referred to.

THE special correspondent of the "Patrie," at San Remo, said:—"The police of the Italian Consulate at Nice a few days ago discovered a vast anarchist conspiracy against Edward VII., King of England. The attempt was to be made at Cannes during the stay of the King there, and efforts were to be used to give the Anarchist crime the appearance of an act of vengeance on the part of the Boers. The Italian police hastened to send confidential notes to London which had the effect of causing King Edward to suddenly change his plans." This statement, however, is denied.

THE publication of Dr. Conan Doyle's "The Hound of the Baskervilles" will have set at rest a number of violent disputes and learned controversies. All over the country the mystery of that story—far be it from us to reveal it here—has been eagerly canvassed by people of all classes. The man on the top of the omnibus has argued it out with the other man in the same position. Learned dons of the Universities have discussed the matter in all its bearings, each maintaining his own conclusion as to the reason why the baronet's boot was purloined, and as to the real identity of the butterfly fancier.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

A most useful Veterinary Book is now attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing Ailments and Accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, etc.

In this Book eminent Veterinary Surgeons strongly recommend Condy's Fluid as a certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE office of Commander-in-Chief of the army is no sinecure. Its duties, which are many, are defined by Order in Council. And just now, with a war on hand and a reorganisation of the War Office in process, they are exceptionally onerous. The routine business, which falls directly on the shoulders of the Commander-in-Chief, provides a full day's work, and when added to this are the anxieties of South Africa and the distractions of Pall Mall it is not to be wondered at that a veteran soldier whose office experience has been limited to India, where a less narrow view is taken of business methods, should find difficulty in adapting himself to the position. That Lord Roberts has failed to grasp and deal with the administrative duties of the Commander-in-Chief's office is now a patent fact, and it may be openly insisted upon, for his failure is in no sense a reflection on his capacity. The public, however, made up its mind that the great soldierly abilities which had placed Lord Roberts in the front rank of the generals of the nineteenth century would equally enable him to deal with the questions of army organisation and departmental procedure which were awaiting settlement at headquarters, and because as Commander-in-Chief he has not achieved the impossible the public is disappointed. But even if Lord Roberts had been a younger man, with the energy and application in the performance of office duties which cannot be expected from a veteran of the battlefields, he could have effected but little during his five years' tenure of office, and next to nothing during the first half of that period. Few men placed in Lord Roberts's position, and none possessing his common sense and ability, would venture to deal with the complicated question of army administration without having acquired a thorough knowledge and comprehension of the system as it stands. During the year or more that Lord Roberts has been at the War Office it is a matter of common knowledge that he has found difficulty in even keeping pace with his normal everyday duties, and has consequently been unable to give any time whatever to the study of the organisation of the army, which he was looked to to remodel and perfect.

The recent manœuvres in the Euzufzai country under the eye of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Punjab, were of a better stamp than those which usually take place at Indian camps of exercise. The operations were carried on day and night, without any supposes, except that clearly laid down in the ideas originally published, and consequently the troops were given every chance of showing what they could do in a practical way. A correspondent writes to the "Pioneer":—It was evident that those concerned in carrying out the ideas used their brains, and the result was a series of workmanlike advances and retirements on successive lines, at suitable distances, and with the men at good intervals—ten to twenty paces. The proper enveloping tactics were practised, General Creagh taking advantage of his superior numbers in the first phase to carry these out on a large scale. On several occasions there were movements excellently carried out in which one brigade supported another, when it was checked by getting round the enemy. One of these movements bore fruit in the capture of two guns and nine companies of infantry that had clung too long to their position. The infantry were in fine fettle, and showed themselves equal to any amount of work. The artillery did well, but they have something to learn yet about the advantages of cover. The cavalry adhered too much to the tactics which obtained before the Boer war.

A court-martial has been sitting at Chatham to try Lieutenant-Commander George S. Q. Carr, C.M.G., of the Circe, on charges relating to the management of the canteen funds of that vessel. After a lengthy inquiry the Court found that the charges against the accused had been proved and adjudged him to be dismissed from his Majesty's service. It was noteworthy that Lieutenant Carr did not avail himself of the opportunity to give evidence on his own behalf, but contented himself with a written defence which was read by his solicitor. The least that can be said about the facts brought out in evidence is that they reveal a state of affairs which indicated gross carelessness and negligence on the part of Lieutenant Carr. The way in which he mixed up his own banking account with that of the canteen was highly calculated to place him in a very serious position, while there were other circumstances not at all to his credit in the important position which he held as commander of the vessel, and a member of an honourable service.

I am told that contracts for the construction of three new cruisers, which are to be of slightly larger displacement than the present Country class, have just been placed on the Clyde, one cruiser being allotted to each of the following firms, i.e., Messrs. John Brown and Co., of Clydebank; Messrs. W. Beardmore and Co., of Govan; and Messrs. Scott and Co., of Greenock. The dimensions of these vessels are to be as follows:—Length, 460ft.; beam, 67ft.; depth moulded, 38ft. 6i..; displacement, 10,200 tons. These cruisers will be protected by armour, as is the case of their immediate predecessors, and they are to be propelled by twin-screw engines having an aggregate horse-power in each ship of 22,000, which is expected to produce a speed of 23 knots per hour. The dimensions of the County class of cruisers, at present under construction, are:—Length, 440ft.; beam 66ft.; and displacement, 9,800 tons; but the horse-power and speed are the same as in the three vessels about to be constructed. I also hear from Newcastle that orders for the construction of three torpedo-boat destroyers have been received by some Tyne firms, and that one of these destroyers is to be fitted with the steam turbine system of propulsion.

The statement so frequently made that Naval officers are the poorest linguists of any educated class of Englishmen is amply confirmed by the official list of officers who are noted at the Admiralty as having qualified to act as interpreters. There are at present serving on the active list between 4,000 and 5,000 officers of commissioned rank in the various branches of the Naval Service, and out of this large number only 105 have been successful in qualifying as interpreters in any language. Of these 59 have qualified in various Oriental languages and 46 in European languages. The reason of this is not far to seek. There is scarcely any inducement offered, especially in European languages, for any officer to take sufficient trouble to become an interpreter. The very small fee, in allowance, which is granted by the Admiralty is so insignificant as to be utterly valueless, and it is only paid during the time an officer may be employed as interpreter, which is but seldom. One incentive to a better acquaintance with foreign languages would be a permanent allowance to all officers who may qualify, and another method of improving the linguistic ability of the Fleet, as far as European languages go would be to abolish Latin or Greek in all entrance examinations of executive, engineer, or accountant officers, and to insist upon a proficient knowledge of at least one European language from all officers entering the commissioned branches of the Navy.

An announcement has appeared in many newspapers to the effect that the new battleship Irresistible, which left Portsmouth early, after undergoing repairs of a temporary nature, necessitated by her collision with a Dutch mercantile steamer, is to be stationed at Gibraltar in the place of the old battleship Devastation, which is under orders to return to England. I am told by a correspondent on board the Irresistible that this is not the case, and I can hardly imagine that the Admiralty would sanction such a proceeding as permanently stationing one of our newest and most powerful battleships as port guardship at Gibraltar. It is expected that the new battleship London will go to the mediterranean after the Coronation Review.

The dockyard at Haulbowline appears to be growing with favour as a repairing yard for the smaller classes of vessels, the reason for this being that the Government yards at Portsmouth, Chatham, Devonport, and Sheerness are at present fairly full of work. The other day the third-class cruiser Philomel, which recently paid off at Devonport after a commission on the Cape station, was furnished with a navigating party and sent across to the small Irish dockyard for the purpose of undergoing a refit. The Barrosa, another third-class cruiser, but of a smaller displacement than the Philomel, is also undergoing repairs at Haulbowline. In addition to these two vessels, the coastguard tenders that are employed around the Irish coastguard, now always sent to this yard, to have their defects made good.

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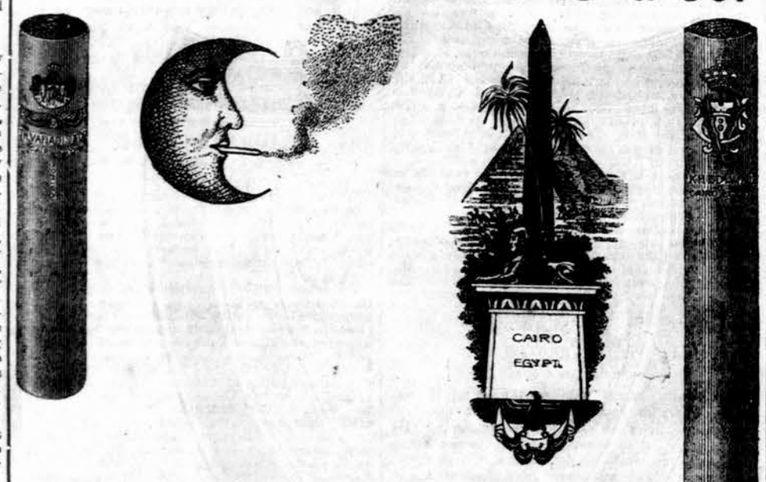

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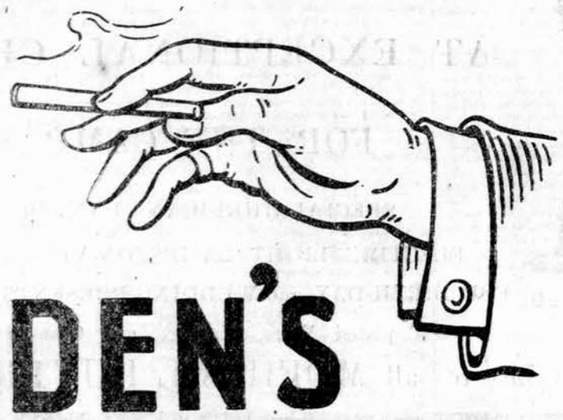

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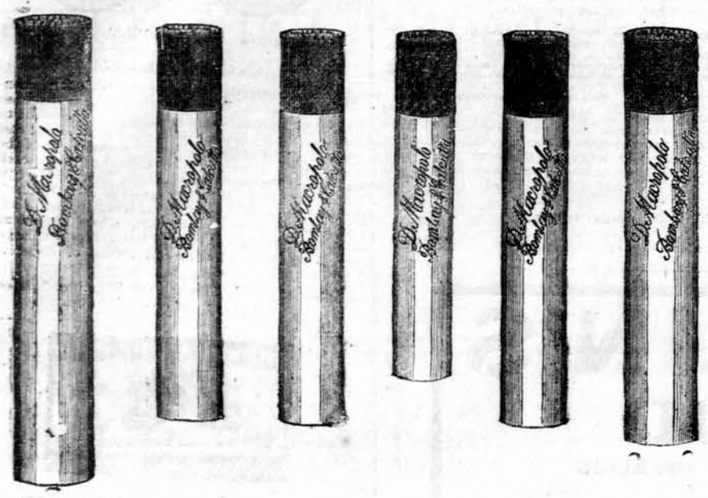

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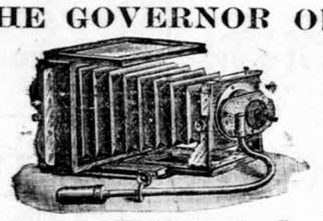

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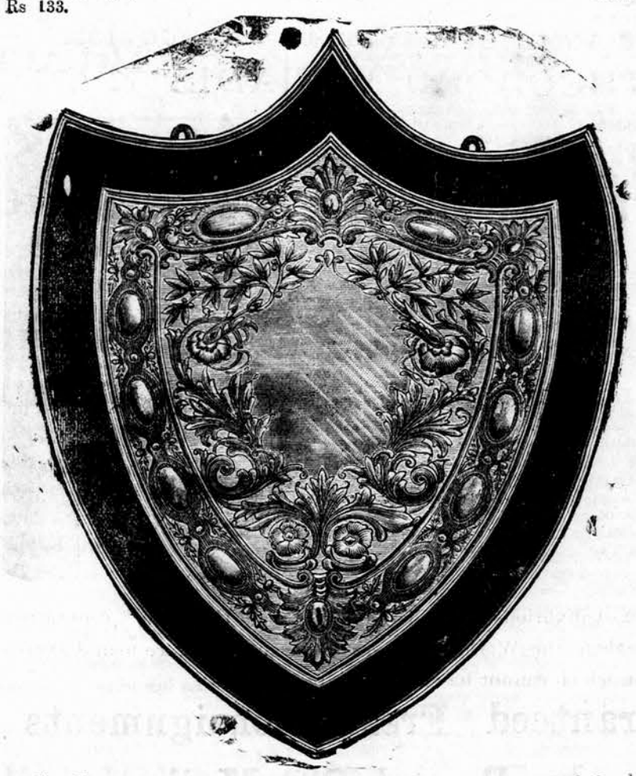

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